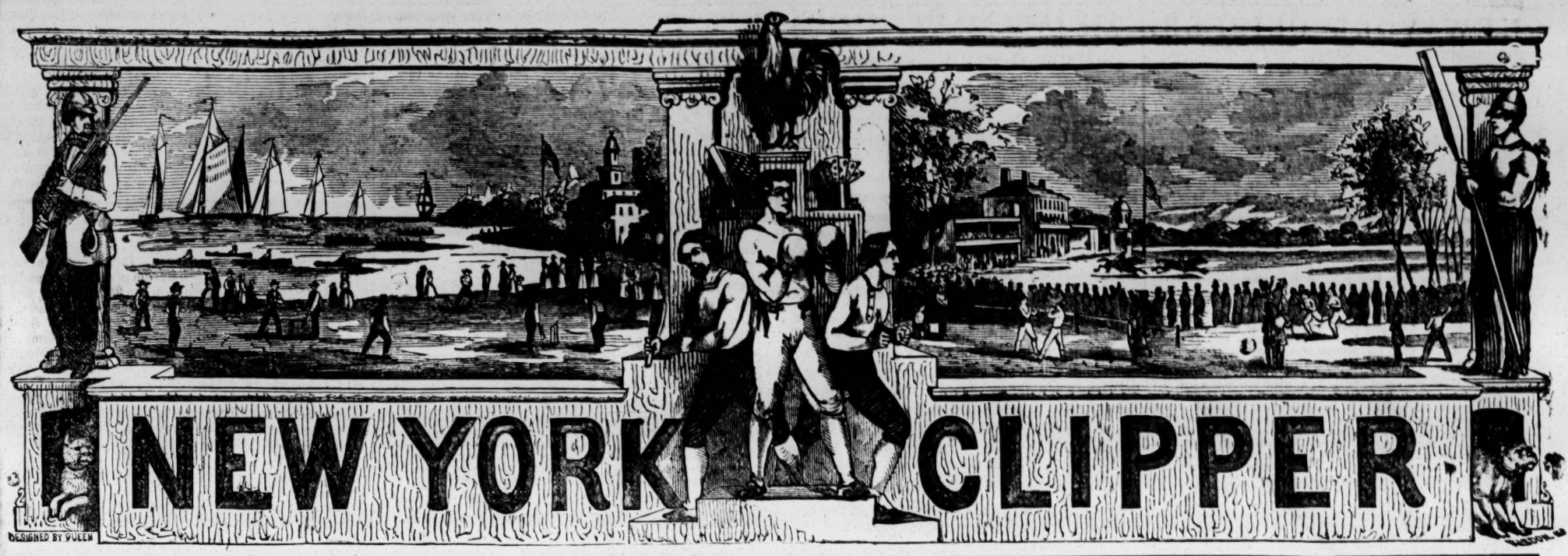


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# THE DEAD BOXER!

OR,

## THE SECRET BLOW AND THE COUNTER SECRET.

### A Thrilling Legend of Ireland.

#### CHAPTER II.

NELL, while the waiter went to inform Meehaul, took two ribbons out of her pocket, one white and the other black, both of which she folded into what would appear to a by-stander to be a singular kind of knot. When the innkeeper's son and the waiter returned to the hall, the former asked her, what the nature of her business with him might be. To this she made no reply, except by uttering the word husth! and pulling the ends first of the white ribbon, and afterwards of the black. The knot of the first slipped easily from the complication, but that of the black one, after gliding along, from its respective ends, became hard and tight in the middle.

"*Tha sha marrho!* life passes, an' death stays," she exclaimed; "Andy Connor's dead, Meehaul Neil, an' you may tell your father that he must get some one else to look afther his sheep. Ay! he's dead! But that's past. Meehaul, follow me: it's you I want, an' there's no time to lose."

She passed out as she spoke, leaving the waiter in a state of wonder at the extent of her knowledge, and of the awful means by which, in his opinion, she must have acquired it.

Meehaul, without uttering a syllable, immediately walked after her. The pace at which she went was rapid and energetic, betokening a degree of agitation and interest on her part, for which he could not account. As she had no object jn bringing him far from the house, she availed herself of the first retired spot that presented itself, in order to disclose the purport of her visit.

"Meehaul Neil," said she, "we're now upon the common, where no ear can hear what passes between us. I ax, have you spirit to keep your sister Ellen from shame and sorrow?" The young man started, and became strongly excited at such a serious prelude to what she was about to utter.

"*Millia Diououl!* woman, why do you talk about shame or disgrace comin' upon any sister of mine? What villain dare injure her that regards his life? My sister? Ellen Neil! No, no! the man that 'ud only think of that, I'd give his right hand a dip to the wrist in the best blood of his heart."

"Ay! ay! it's fine spakin'; but you don't know the hand you talk of. It's one that you had better avoid than meet. It's the strong hand, an' the dangerous one when vexed. You know Lamh Laudher Oge?"

Meehaul started again, and the crone could perceive, by his manner, that the nature of the communication she was about to make had been already known to him, though not, she was confident, in so dark and diabolical a shape as that in which she determined to put it.

"Lamh Laudher Oge!" he exclaimed; "surely you don't mane to say that he has any bad design upon Ellen! It's not long since I gave him a caution to her, an' to look out for a girl fittin' for his station. Ellen herself knows what he'll get, if we ever catch him spakin' to her again. The day will never come that his faction and ours can be friends."

"You did do that, Meehaul," replied Nell, "an' I know it; but what 'ud you think if he was so cut to the heart by your turnin' round upon poverty, that he swore an oath to them that I could name bindin' himself to bring your sister to a state of shame, in order to punish you for your words? That 'ud be great glory over a faction that they hate."

"Tut, woman, he daren't swear such an oath; or, if he swore it fifty times over on his bare knees, he'd ate the stones off o' the pavement afore he'd dare to act upon it. In the first place, I'd prepare him for his coffin, if he did; an', in the next, do you think so meanly of Ellen, as to believe that she would bring disgrace an' sorrow upon herself an' her family? No, no, Nell; the ould diouol's in you, or you're beside yourself, to think of such a story. I've warned her against him, and so did we all; an' I'm sartin, this minute, that she'd not go a gingle foot to change words with him, unknownst to her friends."

The old woman's face changed from the expression of anxiety and importance that it bore, to one of coarse glee, under which, to those who had penetration sufficient to detect it, lurked a spirit of hardened and reckless ferocity.

"Well, well," she replied, "sure I'm proud to hear what you tell me. How is poor Nanse M'Collum doin' wid yees? for I hadn't time to see her a while agone. I hope she'll never be ashamed or afraid of her aunt, any how. I may say, I'm all that's left to the good of her name, poor girshah."

"What 'ud ail her?" replied Meehaul, "an' long as she's honest, an' behaves herself, there's no fear of her. Had you nothin' else to say to me, Nell?"

The same tumultuous expression of glee and malignity again lit up the features of the old woman, as she looked at him, and replied, with something like contemptuous hesitation: "Why, I don't know that. If you had more sharpness, or sinse I might say—'Meehaul Neil,'" she added, elevating her voice, "What do you think I could say, this sacred minnit? Your sister? Why, she's a good girl! true enough, that; but how long she may be so's another affair. Afeard! Be the ground we stand on, man dear, it you an' all belongin' to you had eyes in your head for every day in the year, you couldn't keep her from young Lamh Laudher. Did you hear anything?"

"I'd not believe a word of it," said Meehaul, calmly, and he turned to depart."

"I tell you it's as true as the sun to the dial," replied Nell, "and I can tell you more; he's wid her this

THE PLOT—NANSE OBTAINS THE CUDGEL FROM LAMH LAUDHER.

minnit behind your father's orchard! Ay! an' if you wish, you may see them together wid your own eyes. an' sure if you don't b'lieve me, you'll b'lieve them. But, Meehaul, take care of him, for he has his fire-arms; if you meet him don't go empty-handed, and I'd advise you to have the first shot."

"Behind the orchard," said Meehaul, astonished, "Where, there?"

"Ay, behind the orchard, where they often war afore. Where, there? Why, if you want to know that, sittin' on one of the ledges in the grassy quarry. That's their sate whenever they meet; an' a snug one it is for them that don't like their neighbor's eyes to be upon them. Go, now, an' satisfy yourself, but watch them at a distance, an', as you expect to save your sister, don't breathe the name of Nell M'Collum to a livin' mortal."

Meehaul Neil's cheek flushed with deep resentment, on hearing this disagreeable intelligence. For upwards of a century before, there had subsisted a deadly feud between the Neils and Lamh Laudhers, without either party being able, exactly, to discover the original fact from which their enmity proceeded. This, however, in Ireland, makes little difference. It is quite sufficient to know that they meet and fight upon all possible opportunities, as hostile factions ought to do, without troubling themselves about the idle nonsense of inquiring why they hate and maltreat each other. For this reason alone, Meehaul Neil was bitterly opposed to the most distant notion of marriage between his sister and young Lamh Laudher. There were other motives also which weighed, with nearly equal force, in the consideration of this subject. His sister Ellen was by far the most beautiful girl of her station in the whole country, and many offers, highly advantageous, and far above what she otherwise could have expected, had been made to her. On the other hand, Lamh Laudher Oge was poor, and by no means qualified, in point of worldly circumstances, to propose for her, even were hereditary enmity out of the question. All things considered, the brother and friends of Ellen would rather have seen her laid in her grave, than allied to a comparatively poor young man, and their bitterest enemy.

Meehaul had little doubt as to the truth of what Nell M'Collum told him. There was a saucy and malignant confidence in her manner, which, although it impressed him with a sense of her earnestness, left, nevertheless, an indefinite feeling of dislike against her upon his mind. He knew that her motive for disclosure was not one of kindness or regard for him or for his family. Nell M'Collum had often declared that "the wide earth did not carry a bein' she liked or loved but one—not even exceptin' herself, that she hated most of all." This, however, was not necessary to prove that she acted rather from the gratification of some secret malice, than from a principle of benevolence. The venomous leer of her eye, therefore, and an accurate knowledge of her character, induced him to connect some apprehension of approaching evil with the unpleasant information she had just given him.

"Well," said Meehaul, "if what you say is true, I'll make it a black business to Lamh Laudher. I'll go directly and keep my eye on them; an' I'll have my firearms, Nell, an' by the life that's in me, he'll taste them if he provokes me; an' Ellen knows that." Having thus spoken, he left her.

The old woman stood and looked after him with a fiendish complacency.

"A black business; will you!" she exclaimed, repeating his words in a soliloquy—"I do so—an' may all that's black assist you in it! Dher Chiernah. I'll do it or lose a fall—I'll make the Lamh Laudhers the Lamh Lhugs afore I've done wid 'em; I've put a thorn in their side this many a year, that 'ill never come out; I'll now put one in their morrow, an' let them see how they'll bear that. I've left one empty chair at their hearth, an' it 'ill go hard wid me, but I'll lave another."

Having thus expressed her hatred against a family to whom she attributed the calamities that had separated her from society and marked her us a being to be avoided and detested, she also departed from the common, striking her stick with peculiar bitterness into the ground as she went along.

In the meantime young Lamh Laudher felt little suspicion that the stolen interview between him and Ellen Neil was known. The incident, however, which occurred to him on his way to keep the assignation, produced in his mind a vague apprehension which he could not shake off. To meet a red-haired woman, when going on any business of importance, was considered at all times a bad omen, as it is in the country parts of Ireland unto this day; but to meet a female familiar with forbiddin powers, as Nell M'Collum was supposed to be, never failed to produce fear and misgivings, in those who met her. Mere physical courage was no bar against the influence of such superstitions; many a man was a slave to them who never knew fear of a human or tangible enemy. They constituted an important part of the popular belief; for the history of ghosts and fairies, and omens was, in general, the only kind of lore in which the people were educated; thanks to the sapient traditions of their forefathers.

When Nell passed away from Lamh Laudher, who would fain have flattered himself that by turning back on the way, until she passed him, he had avoided meeting her, he once more sought the place of appointment, at the same slow pace as before. On arriving behind the orchard, he found, as the progress of the evening told him, that he had anticipated the hour on which it had been agreed to meet. He accordingly descended the Grassy Quarry, and sat on a mossy ledge of rock, over which the brow of a little precipice jutted in such a manner as to render those who sat beneath visible only from a particular point. Here he had scarcely seated himself when the tread of a foot was heard, and in a few minutes Nanse M'Collum stood beside him.

"Why thin, bad cess to you, Lamh Laudher," she exclaimed, "but it's a purty chase I had afther you!"

"Afther me, Nanse? and what's the commision, *cush gastha*, (light-foot?")

"The sorra anything, at all at all, only to see if your war here. Miss Ellen sent me to tell you that she's afeard she can't come this evenin', unknownst to them."

"An' am I not to wait, Nanse?"

"Why, she says she will come, for all that, if she can, but she bid me take your stick from you, for a rason she has, that she'll tell yourself when she sees you."

"Take my stick! Why, Nanse *ma colleen boun*, what can she want with my stick? Is the darlin' girl goin' to bate any body?"

"Bad cess to the know I know, Lamh Laudher, barrin' it be to lay on yourself for stalin' her heart from her. Why, thin, the month's mether o' honey to you, soon an' sudden: how did you come round her at all?"

"No matther about that, Nanse; but the family's bither against me? eh?"

"Oh, thin, in trogs, it's ill their common to hate you as they do; but thin, you see, this faction work will keep yees asunder for ever. Now gi' me your stick, an' wait, any way, till you see whether she comes or not."

"Is it by Ellen's ordhers you take it, Nanse?"

"To be sure, who else's but the devil a one o' me knows what she manes by it, any how—only that I daren't go back widout it."

"Take it, Nanse; she knows I wouldn't refuse her my heart's blood, let alone a bit of a kippeen."

"A bit of kippeen! Faix this is a quare kippeen! Why, it would fell a bullock."

"When you see her, Nanse, tell her to make haste, an' for God's sake not to disappoint me. I can't rest well the day I don't meet her."

"Maybe other people's as bad, for that matther: so good night, an' the mether o' honey to you, soon an' sudden! Faix, if any body stands in my way now, they'll feel the weight of this any how."

After uttering the last words, she brandished the cudgel and disappeared.

Lamh Laudher felt considerably puzzled to know what object Ellen could have had in sending the servant maid for his staff. Of one thing, however, he was certain, that her motive must have had regard to his own safety; but how, or in what manner, he could not conjecture. It is certainly true that some misgivings shot lightly across his imagination; on reflecting that he had parted with the very weapon which he usually brought with him to repel the violence of Ellen's friends, should he be detected in an interview with her. He remembered, too, that he had met unlucky Nell M'Collum, and that the person who deprived him of his principal means of defence was her niece. He had little time, however, to think upon the subject, for in a few minutes after Nanse's departure, he recognized the light quick step of her whom he expected.

The figure of Ellen Neil was tall, and her motions full of untaught elegance and natural grace. Her countenance was a fine oval; her features, though not strictly symmetrical, were replete with animation, and her eyes sparkled with a brilliancy indicative of a warm heart and a quick apprehension. Flaxen hair, long and luxuriant, decided, even at a distant glance, the loveliness of her skin, than which the unsunned snow could not be whiter. If you add to this a delightful temper, buoyant spirits, and extreme candor, her character, in its strongest points, is before you.

On reaching the bottom of the Grassy Quarry, as it was called, she peered upon the little beetling cliff that overhung the well-known edge on which Lamh Laudher sat.

"I declare, John," said she on seeing him, "I thought at first you weren't here."

"Did you ever know me to be late?" said John, taking her by the hand, and placing her beside him, "and what would you a' done, Ellen, if I hadn't been here?"

"Why, run home as if the life war lavin' me, for fear of seein' something."

"You needn't be afeared, Ellen, dear; nothing could harm you at all events. However, puttin' that aside, have you bether tidings than you had when last we met?"

"I wish to heaven I had, John! but indeed I have far worse; ay, a thousand times worse. They have all joined against me, an' I'm not to see or speak to you at all."

"That's hard," replied Lamh Laudher, drawing his breath tightly; "but I know where it comes from. I think your father might be softened a little, ay, a great dale, if it wasn't for your brother Meehaul."

"Indeed, Lamh Laudher, you're wrong in that; my father's as bitther against you as he is. It was only on Tuesday evenin' last that they told me, one an' all, they would rather see me a corpse than your wife. Indeed an' deed, John, I doubt it never can be."

"Ellen," replied John, "I see plainly enough that they'll gain you over at last. That will be the end of it; but if you choose to break the vows and promises that passed between us, you may do so."

"Oh! Lamh Laudher," said Ellen, affected at the imputation contained in his last observation, "don't treat me with such such suspicion. I suffer enough for your sake as it is. For near two years, a day has hardly passed that my family hasn't wrung the burnin' tears from my eyes on your account. Haven't I refused matches that any young woman in my station of life ought to be proud to accept?"

"You did, Ellen, you did; but still I know how hard it is for you to hould out against the persecution you suffer at home. No, no, Ellen dear, I never doubted you for one minute. All I wondher at is, that such a girl as you could ever think of one so humble as I am, compared to what you'd have a right to expect an' could get."

"Well, but if I'm willin' to prefer you, John?" said Ellen with a smile.

"One thing I know, Ellen," he replied, "an' that is, that I'm far from bein' worthy of you; an' I ought, if I had high enough spirit, to try to turn you against me, if it was only that you might marry a man that 'ud have it in his power to make you happier than ever I'd be able to do; any way, than ever it's likely I'll be able to do."

"I don't think, John, that ever money or the goods of this world made a man an' wife love one another yet, if they didn't do it before; but it has often put their hearts against one another."

"I agree wid you in that, Ellen; but you don't know how my heart sinks when I think of you an' my own poverty. My poor father, since the strange disappearance of little Alice, never was able to raise his head; and indeed my mother was worse. If the child had died, an' that we knew she slept with ourselves, it would be a comfort. But not to know what became of her—whether she was drowned or kidnapped—that was what crushed their hearts. I must say that since I grew up, we're improvin'; an' I hope, God willin' now, that my father laves the management of the farm to myself; we'll still improve more and more. I hope it for their sakes, but more, if possible, for yours. I don't know what I wouldn't do to make you happy, Ellen. If my life would do it, I think I could lay it down to show the love I bear you. I could take to the highway and rob for your sake, if I thought it would bring me means to make you happy."

Ellen was touched by his sincerity, as well as by the tone of manly sorrow with which he spoke. His last words, however, startled her, when she considered the vehement manner in which he uttered them.

"John," said she, alarmed, "never, while you have life, let me hear a word of that kind out of your lips. No—never, for the sake of heaven above us, breathe it, or think of it. But, I'll tell you something, an' you must hear it, an' bear it too, with patience."

"What is it, Ellen? If it's fair an' manly, I'll be guided by your advice."

TO BE CONTINUED.

NEW YORK CLIPPER.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OLD FRIEND, Chicago.—*Euchre*.—"A dispute has frequently arisen on this question, viz: If A deals the cards, and his partner, C, assists, can he (A) play it alone? By settling the point, you will oblige many".....This is a question which has arisen more frequently during the past year than any other. The few rules which have been published for the government of the game of Euchre are so scanty as to leave players in the dark concerning many important points continually brought up in play. Hoyle says, in reference to your question, that "with some players the dealer may play alone when his partner assists; with others he has not that privilege—either way is believed to be correct; but to avoid all misunderstanding, it would be proper to determine upon that point at the commencement of the game." Our opinion of the question is that the dealer has no right to play it alone, when his partner says he will assist, for in that case it is allowing the dealer to understand that he (the partner) has good cards, and the risk of his (the dealer's) going alone will not be great. We would suggest that, for the future, it be understood that the dealer will not play it alone when his partner offers to assist. The adoption of this rule will prevent much discussion hereafter.

W. H.—"Please answer the following question to decide a bet: Can you count out in a cock fight without breasting the bird on the ninth count, as well as on the fifth? If there is a stated rule applicable to this point, please give it. The bet originated thus—two cocks were fought, and one counted 10 five times; then breasted his cock, and counted 10 five times more, and claimed the battle. The other side disputes on account of the cocks not being breasted on the ninth count".....We are not positive that we understand your question correctly. The law which seems to us to bear upon our understanding of the case is as follows: "The handlers are to carry the birds into the middle of the pit, and directly deliver them on their legs *beak to beak*, and not to touch them again until they have refused fighting, so long as the teller of the law can tell ten, unless they are on their backs, or hung in each other, or in the mat; then again they are *to set to as before*, and continue it till one cock refuses fighting ten several times, one after another, when it is that cock's victory that fought within the law."

T. J. T.—*Bluff*.—"A, B, C, and D, are playing a game of Bluff. B goes blind—C calls the blind, and also A; C calls his hand two pairs. A says that is good, it beats me. C takes the money, after which A discovers that he has three of a kind. Who wins?".....In the laws of the game, as laid down in Hoyle, there is no rule directly applicable to this point in the game, and, we suppose, that is the reason our opinion and decision have been asked. With whatever may be the practice among players regarding this point, we have nothing to do, for players will differ on almost every game. We therefore give it as our opinion, that when the game is once decided, as above, and the stakes lifted, it is too late to rectify mistakes afterward. If such errors were permitted to be corrected, after the game had once been settled, we should hear of "corrections" being made in nearly every game, that is, where a player was disposed to act unfairly, for the re-opening of the game would give opportunities for unfair practices. Our decision is, that C keeps the money.

W. JACKSON, Rouse's Point.—"A bets B that C will take *this* heat, the horses having gone up to start on ice. It proves a dead heat. B claims that he has won, and E, the stakeholder, decides that B has won, and gives him the money in good faith. The horses then go again, and C takes the heat. If E has made a wrong decision, is E responsible to A for the stakes, whether he can get them of B or not, as a sporting man? A similar bet you answered a few weeks ago, but this bet is touching the stakeholder.".....Where a stakeholder, as in the case referred to, errs in his judgment concerning a question submitted for his decision, and the dispute is subsequently left to the decision of another party mutually agreed upon by the two individuals most directly interested in the dispute, the stakeholder is responsible to the one in whose favor the last decision is rendered, whether the first party (B) gives up or retains the money.

BURGESS, Clinton, Mass.—We hardly think it proper that three or four persons should monopolize the bowling while in practice, but should think that some 20 or 25 balls each in turn would be found a fair apportionment. This is a question, however, on which it is difficult to give an opinion, as the number, qualifications, tastes, &c., of those present ought to be taken into consideration. It would be as well, perhaps, just before a match, to allow those who are going to bowl in it, to have as much practice as they themselves might think proper. Thanks for the compliment, and, as you observe, keep us posted in reference to your engagements with Mr. H.

D. S, Chicopee.—1. Johnny Sweetman was born in England, and Young Dutch Sam in Rag Fair, London. 2. A pair of 10 lb. dumb bells will cost $2 50. 3. Cricket bats, $1 each; ball, $2 50; set of stumps, $3; gloves $2, and leg guards $3 per pair; wicket-keeping gloves, $5 per pair; scoring books, $1 50. These prices are for the best qualities. There are some other articles useful, but not absolutely necessary to the cricketer. We can forward you anything you want in this department, on receipt of cash. 4. We cannot say positively which is the largest theatre in the United States, but it rests between the Boston Theatre, the New York and the Philadelphia Academies; we do not know their relative capacities for holding.

J. H. R. B., Rochester.—"Can the art of taming and subduing vicious and balky horses, so that they may be handled in safety by children, be communicated by letter, without personal observation of the process? I refer to Mr. Armstrong's system.".....We have fully stated our opinion on this subject; we think the process can be learnt by correspondence, although personal observation is decidedly better. We refer you, however, to Mr. Armstrong himself, who will willingly give you all the information you require per post.

OLD SKINNER, South Boston.—From the reports of the battles between Molineaux and Cribb, published at the time, it does not appear that Molineaux was treated otherwise than fair and manly. Cribb, of course, was the favorite, not only on account of his well-known abilities as a pugilist, but also owing to his color and nationality; but his antagonist was not interfered with in any way by the partisans of Cribb, or any others present.

SCOTCHMAN.—We have looked over a number of our papers alluded to, and cannot find the decision you say we rendered, concerning the game of Quoits. You will oblige us, therefore, by stating when it was made, that, if as you represent, the necessary correction may be made. You are not aware, perhaps, that the rules governing the game in Scotland differ somewhat from those in use here.

FLY-BY-NIGHT, Buffalo.—1. We have no rules and regulations for the government of boat clubs. 2. The most suitable dress for a base ball player is a loose jacket or shirt, made of flannel or cassimere, with pants and cap of the same materials, but of such color as the taste of the club may decide upon. The jacket should be made so as to wear either in or outside of the pantaloons.

R. W. H., Pottsville, Pa.—*Cricket*.—For the edification of yourself and others, we will publish the By-Laws of the Philadelphia Club in our next. The laws of the game we can forward you in no better form than in the cricket "Manual," price 50 cents, as we have already published them, in our last volume, and cannot afford space to repeat.

CONSTANT READER, Cincinnati.—1. By sweating, and a system of exercise as laid down in our various treatises on training, you may be enabled to reduce a superfluity of flesh. 2. If Paddock comes to the scratch in tip-top condition, we should give him the preference. 3. We cannot say who is the best boxer in America. 4. See the work on boxing we have forwarded to your address.

JOHN HALTON, Boston.—By looking over the files of the CLIPPER, you will find therein recorded the performances of Murch, the pedestrian. We know nothing about the proposed match with Grindell farther than that a correspondent in your city sent us word that such a match was proposed.

H. J. F., Carlisle Barracks.—"In a conversation a few evenings since, A made the following remark:—'To morrow is Friday.' B bets that it is not. Please decide which wins.".....The expression, "to morrow is Friday," is incorrect; the present tense of the verb may often be used for past time, but not for the future.

A FRIEND AND BACKER OF DAVIS, Buffalo.—We have heard nothing of such a match, but if you are desirous of bringing the parties together, a forfeit should accompany the challenge, when the other side would at once see that business was really intended.

OLIVER TWIST, Haverhill, Mass.—By looking over back files of our paper, you will find ample notes on the various descriptions of exercises, with all necessary information pertaining to time and quantity, etc.

PASSAIC, Paterson.—The work in question can be forwarded to you for $1 25. We might mention, however, that the treatise on training dogs for the pit is not as full and complete as a work of that kind should be, but a single chapter being devoted to that subject.

A CONSTANT READER, Danbury.—Black Doctor belonged to Mr. Joseph Laxon when he won the Manchester Trades' Cup in 1852. Your second question shall be answered in our next.

HARRISON STEBBINS, Louisville.—Young Dutch Sam is not in Philadelphia, the person writing to you over that signature merely assuming it for some private motive.

J. F. BURGESS, Clinton, Mass.—One dozen is all we have, or can obtain, which we can forward you on receipt of 50 cents. We have not got the address of the parties referred to.

MANY READERS.—*Billiards*.—"If the light red ball, which is spotted, should be struck and settle back on the spot, can the next player who is 'in hand' play on it, if according to the string it is out?".....Yes.

D. E. F.—The words mean "faithful friend." Your second question we cannot answer, neither do we know Mr. Varney, of Laura Keene's company.

H. S. M., Hartford.—We do not know Billy O'Neil, and cannot say whether he ever performed in the Bowery or not; neither can we say where he was born.

GEO. W. S., Albany.—*Billiards*.—"If in playing a person spots the light red ball in the place of the dark red, in a mistake, does it count him, or does he lose his shot by it?".....He loses his shot.

JOHNNY MACKEY.—One of your friends in Boston is desirous of ascertaining your address. By dropping a line to us, it will be made known to him.

HARRY, Philad'a.—We shall be glad to hear from you at all times on the subjects you mention.

C. R., Charleston.—The small banjo ($35) is sold. The other ($25) is for sale yet.

J., Amsterdam, N. Y.—We are ready; see cricketer's column.

## THE PRESS AND ITS OPPRESSOR.

IN one of the morning papers of this city, we find a report of a *fracas* at the Academy of Music on Monday evening last, which is of vital interest to the press. The circumstances are briefly as follows:—It appears that Mr. Darcy, the musical critic of a sporting cotemporary, has been in the habit of visiting the Academy of Music, in the legitimate discharge of his duties in the above capacity. The *critiques* which have emanated from his pen have not been of a character to please Mr. Ullman, the musical dictator of that establishment, and the door-keeper received orders to exclude Mr. Darcy from the Academy. On two occasions Mr. Darcy purchased tickets of admission, but was prevented by the officials from entering the place, at the instance of the would-be autocrat, Ullman.

In consequence, an action at law was commenced by Mr. Wilkes, the proprietor of the journal alluded to; pending which, that gentleman, determined to maintain the dignity and independence of the Press, resolved on Monday night to attend the performance at the Academy, accompanied by his musical critic, Mr. Darcy, and made Mr. Ullman aware of his intentions. Purchasing two tickets, they presented themselves at the door, but were forcibly prevented entering, and when they resolutely insisted on entering the place, for admission into which they had paid, Mr. Darcy was taken into custody and conveyed to the police station house.

Now, with the original cause of quarrel between Messrs. Ullman and Darcy we have nothing whatever to do; but, as members of the Press, we must emphatically protest against the tyrannical dictation of Ullman, and his assumption of control over its representatives. As long as Mr. Darcy personally conducted himself with propriety in the walls of the Academy, he was perfectly justified in claiming admission to the concerts, as long as he paid for his ticket of admission; and he was also perfectly free to express his sentiments on the merits of the performances, although such opinions might not harmonize with those of Mr. Ullman. The conduct of the latter in thus endeavoring to revenge himself on his critic, we think, is disgraceful in the highest degree; and he has offered an indignity to the press generally, by dictating to them whom they must or must not choose as their representatives. Mr. Wilkes, by his spirited conduct in maintaining the dignity and independence of the press, deserves their hearty support and co-operation in this matter.

## HORSE TAMING.

THE extraordinary powers possessed by Mr. Rarey, the American horse tamer, still continue to engross the attention of the English sporting press, and every week furnishes additional instances of his remarkable success. It was stated in the "London Field," a sporting Journal ranking in the very highest class for the intelligence and talent evinced in its management, that Mr. Rarey had been obliged to succumb to the confirmed obstinacy and viciousness of the thoroughbred stallion Cruiser, belonging to Lord Dorchester, this horse having been submitted to the American professor's mode of treatment, and that he had completely failed in subduing him. A letter from the owner of the horse, has, however, set the matter at rest, by alleging that Mr. Rarey had never had an opportunity of practising upon him. Since this contradiction appeared, however, Mr. Rarey has met, seen and conquered this savage brute. On Saturday, the 3d ult., he commenced operations upon him, and, after three hours discipline, during a small portion of which his temper fairly turned into frenzy, he was brought out of the stable, and Lord Dorchester and Mr. Rarey both mounted him—a thing he has not suffered for three years. He was then tied behind a dog cart and brought to Virginia Water, and so reached London next day, where he and Mr. Rarey are fast getting on to very good terms with each other. His classes are now filled up, and comprise 300 members at $50 each; besides which ladies are instructed at $25 each. It is said that the Duchess of Sutherland and the Marchioness of Stafford have received from Mr. Rarey special instructions in this method of subjugating horses, so that it appears to be capable of being adopted by both sexes. He has received testimonials from the principal members of the nobility and Military Authorities, as well as the Commissioners appointed by the Emperor of the French to enquire into the system, all testifying most strongly to the simplicity, practicability and humane nature of the process. The American has fairly distanced his English and Irish competitors in the success which has attended his system of treatment.

NATIONAL MUSTER OF FIREMEN.—The association for the management of the projected National Muster of Firemen has been completed, and the name adopted is "The National Firemen's Muster Association." It is the intention of the association to offer about forty prizes to the contending companies, the engines to be divided into three classes: First class, 7-inch cylinders and upwards; second, 6 to 7; third, under 6. First prize, for each class, $1,000, varying from that down to the scale of $50. The playing will be horizontal streams. The association is composed of exempt members of the Boston Fire Department, and is not to exceed one hundred in number. The Boston Department will be permitted to enter for the prizes upon an equal footing with the companies from abroad. It is the intention of the association to furnish each of the Boston companies with a sum of money to be expended in refreshments upon the arrival of the visiting firemen.

GEORGIA FIREMEN.—On the 15th April a trial of fire engines took place in Macon, Georgia. There were three trumpets played for, and one presented to the Hook and Ladder Company. The 1st. prize was won by Young America, No. 3; the 2d. by No. 1, and the 3d by No. 2. The following was the horizontal distance which each attained. No. 3, 172 feet 5 inches; No. 1, 169 feet 9 inches; No. 2, 154 feet 5 inches.

NEW SUNDAY PAPER IN PHILADELPHIA.—The first number of a paper called the "Sunday Leader," was issued in Philadelphia, on the 25th, by Messrs. Cruikshank, Pepper, and McIlvain. If the subsequent Nos. equal the initial number, the "Leader" will prove a valuable acquisition to the Philadelphia press. We wish it all success.

THE DIFFERENCE.—We desire to call the attention of our readers and all others that are unprejudiced and open to conviction, to the two subjoined paragraphs, which are both taken from the New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 16th of April. Our readers will please "read, ponder, and inwardly digest" the two articles. First, we give the *pugilistique critique*:

BRUTAL EXHIBITION.—About daylight this morning a prize fight took place on the Metairie Race Course for $200 a side, and the result, as usual in such cases, was that one of the parties was beaten in a most brutal manner. Notwithstanding the early hour at which the fight took place, there was present a large collection of "the fancy," who are said to have enjoyed the exhibition hugely.

What brutality there was about this exhibition, we are not given to understand, other than that one of the parties was defeated in a fair fight, in which both men used only their naked fists. When it was discovered which was the superior man, the battle terminated, and all hands, principals, seconds, and spectators, separated in the best possible humor. *The defeated man is now as well as ever!* For a full description of this "brutal exhibition" we call the attention of our friends to the ring department, in another column. Now, let us see the other side. Here it is:

DUEL.—The dueling ground on the Metairie Ridge was yesterday the scene of a hostile meeting between two gentlemen from Mobile—Messrs. W. J. Kennedy, and H. A. Deas. Mr. Kennedy received the bullet of his antagonist in his right hip, and last evening he was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The cause of quarrel between the parties we did not understand.

This murderous way of settling differences is treated as lightly as possible by the "very respectable press" of New Orleans. We have a little information on the subject, however, from our own correspondent, who says that the *gentleman* who received the bullet of his antagonist, is lingering between life and death, and if he *should* succeed in *stopping* the King of Terrors, he will be a confirmed *cripple for life*. The two pugilists are walking the streets of New Orleans together, whole, and in good health. Of the two duelists, one, perhaps, is dead, ere this, while the victor is an outcast, with the brand of an assassin on his brow. Choose between the two modes of fighting.

GIFT SCHEMES AND LOTTERY SCHEMES.—While the Mayor has his hand in for the suppression of gift enterprises, we think he owes it to this community to inquire into the legality of the lottery schemes which are so boldly advertised in the daily papers. Mayor Tiemann, in breaking up the many gift enterprises with which this city was infected, benefited the rural districts, the residents of which were the principal patrons of such affairs. By stopping the sale of lottery tickets in this city he will thus save thousands of dollars to our own citizens. If gift enterprises are illegal, lotteries are still more so.

A NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE has just been completed for Lawrence, Mass. At a recent trial of the machine, a stream an inch-and-a-half in diameter was thrown over a roof 100 feet high. This stream was then thrown a distance of 198 feet horizontally. Two streams of one inch each were thrown over the same building, and to a distance from the machine, horizontally, of 208 feet.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of this club for the ensuing year: Commodore, Mr. E. Pitcher; Vice-Commodore, Mr. G. L. Haight; Secretary, Mr. G. A. Cooper; Treasurer, Mr. H. S. Wood; Measurer, Mr. J. M. Sawyer.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—We are indebted to J. F. Feeks, California news agent, No. 18 Ann street, for a copious supply of newspapers from California, &c., of the latest date.

NATIONAL MUSTER OF FIREMEN.—Toronto, April 24th.—FRIEND QUEEN: On seeing a small paragraph in your last CLIPPER, headed "National Muster of Firemen," it occurred to me to ask you if it includes Canada, with their men and machines. If so, you will hear from us again. We have heard some talk of one company of firemen from each city in the Union to meet at Boston, this summer. If Canada is included, our engine, Providence No. 6, Capt. Fox, and his men, will give them a show; most likely some of our other cities will be for going also.

J. PARKES, Sec. P. C. No. 6.

[Will the officers of the association let us hear from them on the subject? We hope Canada will be allowed to take part in the muster.—ED. CLIPPER.]

AMUSEMENTS IN CHICOPEE, MASS.—We learn from a correspondent at this place, that gymnastic sports and athletic exercises are in a flourishing condition there. They are about organizing a cricket club, to comprise none but junior players, and anticipate their ability to "take the starch" out of the club already established, at an early period. This game is becoming very popular there, and on Fast Day some five or six hundred people assembled to witness a match on the cricket ground opposite Blood's Hotel, between two chosen sides for "supper and fixins." In the event of the great national muster of firemen taking place, (and which was intimated to be some time in August or September,) the "boys" of that place fully anticipate the Pacific No. 1, of Chicopee, carrying off the first prize. So writes JOSIAH CUTE.

## CRICKET.

BROOKLYN CLUB, MARRIED VS. SINGLE.—One innings only of this match was played on Saturday last, owing to the cool weather, and the bad state of the ground caused by the rain of the previous night. At 4 P. M. the match was played between six married men and nine single ones. The former scored 59, and the latter 22. There was some very good bowling on both sides, but the batting was but medium except one or two instances. This club will meet the New Brighton club at the latter place early in May.

HAMILTON VS. MOHAWK.—These clubs played a match at Camden, N. J., on Saturday, 24th ultimo, in which the former were victorious by 14 runs. The totals were as follows: Hamilton, 63 and 73; Mohawk, 61 and 61. Score and particulars in our next.

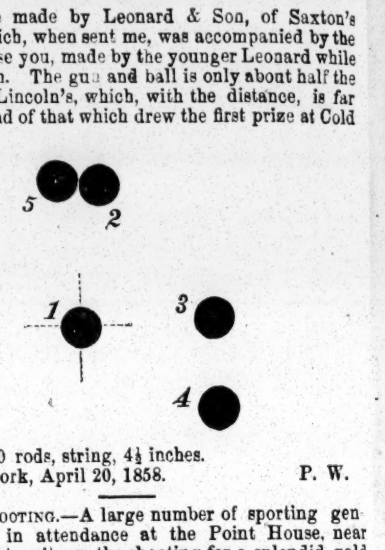
AMSTERDAM, N. Y., IN THE FIELD.—Another club has been organized in that village, under the title of The Amsterdam Cricket Club. The officers elect are as follows: President, Isaac Jackson, Jr.; Secretary, J. T. Neff; Treasurer, William C. Stone. They contemplate playing matches at intervals during the season with the Schenectady, Cohoes, Gloversville, and Johnstown clubs, when they feel confident of giving a good account of themselves.

CRICKET IN POTTSVILLE.—Pottsville, Pa., April 26th.—MR. FRANK QUEEN—*Dear Sir*: Knowing how much interest you take in the progress of manly games and sports in this country, and of cricket in particular, I think it will give you pleasure to hear that a cricket club has been formed in this place. The club at present consists of thirty-five members. We met for practice for the first time on last Saturday week—Mr. Jonas Fox, who is at present residing here, has taken great interest in the formation of the club, who have placed themselves under his instructions; during the past week we have practiced several times, and at the regular meeting on last Saturday the very apparent improvement in the play of all the members reflects great credit on themselves as well as their teacher; so that the ball may be said to be fully in motion, and although we have some big hills here for it to roll over, I can assure you that there are many willing shoulders to help it up the steep ascent. Since writing the above I have learned that there has been another club formed, who met for the first time on last Saturday, so I hope we may have the satisfaction of soon announcing a match; of our doings it will give me pleasure to keep you informed. LONG STOP.

## THE TRIGGER.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—ED. CLIPPER—*Dear Sir*: In the CLIPPER of April 3d., I notice a diagram of a string made by P. M. Lincoln, at Cold Spring, on the 9th of March, which, from the manner in which it is published, would lead those not posted to believe that it was "great doings." Such is not the case. I have seen better shooting the same distance, and over, often and often, with rifles weighing not much more than half that of Mr. Lincoln's, which we did not think worth publishing. I once made a target with a light twenty dollar rifle,—made by N. Lewis, of Troy,—20 rods, 5 successive shots, which with the exception of a little bit of a ball one penny would cover. I refer any doubter for proof to Messrs. U. W. Noyes, and A. French, of Brandon, Vt; and who will take Mr. Lincoln's target and shoot into it successively all day with a rifle not half the weight of his. Mr. Lincoln shoots well, but if the "Grand Rifle Club of Buffalo" have done their best through him, I beg to assure them they are slightly behind the age.

I own a rifle made by Leonard & Son, of Saxton's River, Vt., which, when sent me, was accompanied by the target, I enclose you, made by the younger Leonard while testing my gun. The gun and ball is only about half the weight of Mr. Lincoln's, which, with the distance, is far and away ahead of that which drew the first prize at Cold Spring.




Distance, 40 rods, string, 4½ inches.
New York, April 20, 1858. P. W.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—A large number of sporting gentlemen were in attendance at the Point House, near Philadelphia, to witness the shooting for a splendid gold watch and chain, or a purse of $75, as its equivalent, on Thursday, the 22d ult. The usual conditions were observed, and the number of birds was limited to ten each member. The score was as under:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. W. Carson | 1111111111—10 | Mr. A. Paynter | 110 —2 |
| " A. Vance | 1111111111—10 | " F. Conway | 00 —0 |
| " F. Conway | 0 —0 | Captain Day | 0 —0 |
| " A. Shaler | 110 —2 | Mr. C. Stewart | 1111111111—10 |
| " G. Hunn | 111110 —6 | " E. Physic | 0 —0 |
| " John Cornell | 001 —1 | " A. Benson | 1111111111—10 |
| " A. Smith | 0 —0 | " G. Buckus | 0 —0 |
| | Mr. J. Cornell | 0—0 | |

The shooting resulted in four ties, and as it could not be mutually agreed what number of birds should be shot at to decide the matter, one party wanting ten birds, which was refused by the others, the settlement stands over to another day.

A MATCH—CORNELL AND SOMMERS.—A match between these two parties has been made for $50 a side, and will take place on Saturday, May 1st, at Point House, Philadelphia, to shoot at 21 birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 1¼ oz. shot, and to trap for each other. A good day's sport may be anticipated.

PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH.—On Friday, the 23d ult., a match at pigeons for $100 a side, between Mr. John Cornell, of Chester, and Mr. Wm. Carson, of Philadelphia, came off at the Point House, near Philadelphia. The celebrity of both gentlemen as first rate shots caused this match to be regarded with the greatest interest by the lovers of the sport, and the attendance was very numerous on the occasion. The conditions of the match were, to shoot at 21 birds each, 21 yards rise, and 80 yards boundary, with 1¼ oz. shot; to shoot from a ground trap. The judges chosen were Messrs. Brazier, Mountain and Alexander; and Mr. S. R. Irven was the stakeholder. The following summary will show that the shooting on both sides was of a most superior character, Mr. Cornell eventually proving the victor in the exciting contest:

Mr. J. Cornell.....111110111111101111111—19 out of 21
" W. Carson.....011111111111101111110 —17 out of 21

The stakes were accordingly handed over to Mr. Cornell, and, after enjoying the hospitality of their worthy hosts, Messrs. Money and Lea, the remainder of the evening, the sportsmen returned to Philadelphia, "right side up," in omnibusses provided by the above named liberal gentleman, highly gratified with the day's enjoyment.

THE TRAP AT HOBOKEN.—A most interesting sweepstakes came off on the 26th of April, on Hoboken Meadows, between some young fanciers of the trigger, of N. Y., for a purse of $5 each, eight birds each, 1¼ ounce of shot, 21 yards' rise, 80 yards boundary. The competitors were Messrs Buck, Powell, Shero, Winkleman, and Christopher, and the stakes won by the former gentleman; as the following score will show:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Buck | 11111011 | Mr. Shero | 01111110 |
| " Powell | 06011111 | " Winkleman | 10000000 |
| | Mr. Christopher | 11110101 | |

After the above, a match at double birds came off between Messrs. Powell and Christopher, when the former proved victor:

Powell.....11 01 11 | Christopher.....01 11 00

SWEEPSTAKES.—On Thursday, April 22d, at same place, a sweepstakes was shot by Messrs Buck, Powell, and Shero. Summary:

Mr. Buck.....11111111 | Mr. Powell.....11101101
Mr. Shero.....01101111

WAIT A LITTLE LONGER.

SHOOTING IN OLD BERKS.—Reading, Berks Co., Penn., April 24, 1858.—FRIEND QUEEN:—We had a little "shoot" in our settlement to day; it was intended to have been a private affair between an amateur and one of our boys, but on reaching the ground selected, there we found "Eagle Nipple," with a new gun, "Pigeon Feather," with a prime lot of birds, and "Old Bob" with his cannon. The terms were to shoot at 7 birds each, ground trap, 1¼ ounce shot, 21 yards' rise, 100 fall. Summary:

Our Boy.....1111001—5 out of 7 | J. L.....0000011—2 out of 7

There being a few more left of the same sort, some outsiders thought to try their hands:

Mr. H.....01 | Mr. A.....00 | J. L.....11

"Eagle Nipple" has degenerated into a scout shooter but has no better luck than at the trap; his new gun would not "go loose," being troubled, it is said, with the snaps. "Pigeon Feather and "Old Bob" advised him to charge with "Lager," and when last seen he was striking a "Bee Line" for the "Beer Vaults."

HERALD.

## THE RING.

### Gallant Mill between Pat Carroll and James Brown,

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., FOR $100 A SIDE.

In our last week's CLIPPER, we gave a brief account of a most gallant fight between the above parties, for $100 a side, in the vicinity of St. Louis, where both men reside. We have since received a full and correct report of the battle, which we now publish, merely premising that the challenge from Mr. Carroll which we received and printed last week, was accepted and decided before its appearance in our columns, as the meeting between those two men and the subsequent necessary arrangement of the details were fixed almost impromptu. The circumstances which led to this sudden encounter were as follows:—On the morning of the 9th ult., Carroll, having been informed that Brown was about leaving St. Louis for Canada, called upon him at the Third Street Exchange, and inquired if Brown had any intention of fighting him (Carroll) before his departure. Brown replied, that he was willing to fight him at any time between that day and Monday morning for any sum between one hundred and three hundred dollars, and offered to stake $100 then and there as a forfeit. As Carroll had not that amount of money with him at the time, he requested Brown to wait a quarter of an hour and he should be accommodated, and to this Brown agreed. On Carroll's return with the money in about ten minutes, he found that Brown had changed his determination; alleging that he was about to visit his friends in Canada and would have to leave St. Louis on the following Tuesday. In consequence of this resolution, the men parted. The following morning about half-past seven o'clock, Brown, in company with James Hart, called upon Carroll at the New York Clipper Hotel, kept by Mr. Abraham Looney, and proposed to go out *then* and fight for one hundred dollars. Although Carroll was taken by surprise, after hearing Brown's resolution not to fight two days before, yet being desirous of testing Brown's merits as a boxer, although not in fit condition himself, he agreed to meet them at the Third Street Exchange at 12 o'clock M., stake the one hundred dollars, and fight in the afternoon. Accordingly both men met at the place agreed upon, and the money was duly staked, the most friendly feelings being manifested on both sides. The place of action being agreed upon, and the requisite details satisfactorily arranged, at 2 o'clock P. M., an adjournment to the appointed ground of battle took place.

The scene of action was a beautiful grove behind Mr. Delore's hotel, about six miles from the Court House, and half a mile beyond the limits of the city. Every description of vehicle was put into requisition to convey the sporting fraternity of St. Louis, to the rendezvous, and numbers were compelled to traverse the distance on foot. The ring being formed, Carroll was the first who shied his castor into the circle; he was accompanied by his seconds, Enoch Davis and Charley Holmes; Brown soon followed, with Jack Cope and Mike Trainor doing the needful for him. The usual preliminaries having been agreed upon, and all being in readiness, at 10 minutes past 2 o'clock "time" was called and the fight commenced.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. On facing each other, there was a marked difference between the two men, Carroll being some 14 or 15 lbs. the heavier, but Brown the taller man. The position of each was artistic. A good deal of sparring took place, and caution seemed to be the order of the day. Brown at length led off with his left, but did not get quite home. After more feinting, Brown got within distance and planted his right on Carroll's ribs, but not heavily. Carroll popped in his right on the cheek of his opponent; some good counterhitting ensued, and Carroll boring in, threw his antagonist, and fell heavily upon him.

2. Brown attempted to lead off, but was met by a heavy prop from Carroll on his right peeper; he, however, got home on the ribs. Some heavy exchanges; both closed and a struggle ensued for the fall, which resulted in Brown being thrown, and Carroll falling heavily on him. *First blood was claimed and allowed for Carroll.*

3. Brown led off but was short; he tried again and with better success, planting a hit on Carroll's ribs. Carroll returned heavily on Brown's mug with his right, then closed and threw him.

4. Both came cheerfully to the scratch, and "let go" together, but were out of distance. Brown crept in, and sent out his right which told on Carroll's ribs. Some infighting now took place, a close and Brown was thrown heavily.

5. In this round some good science was displayed by both men. Brown got heavily on the ribs, catching a spanker on the nob in return from Carroll's right. A close, in which both went down, Brown underneath.

6. Both came up smiling and got to work without delay; Brown on the ribs with his right. A lively rally ensued, and Brown to avoid mischief dropped on his knees.

7. Brown tried his right but was short, and after some cautious sparring, planted a heavy hit on his opponent's bread-basket; some fibbing ensued, a clinch followed, Carroll throwing his antagonist and falling heavily upon him.

8. Brown feinted and then put in his right on Carroll's ribs, but without much effect. Some heavy counterhitting, a clinch and Brown was thrown.

9. Brown's right eye was in deep mourning on coming to the scratch. He dashed in and got a slight blow on Carroll's cheek. In return the latter planted a stinger on Brown's mouth, which made the claret distil rapidly from his kissing trap. A sharp rally, close, and Brown thrown.

10. Brown led off and got in on Carroll's cheek but not strongly. This was a brisk round and in the close both were down, Brown uppermost.

11. Some sparring; Brown tried his right but was well stopped; some slight exchanges and Brown went down on his knees.

12. Heavy counterhitting, Carroll planting on Brown's left ogle, and the latter getting home on the ribs. Brown down his knees at the finish.

13. Brown succeeded in putting in his favorite right on Carroll's breast, but nobbed it heavily on the left cheek. In the close, Carroll gave his man a cross-buttock fall.

14 and 15. Heavy exchanges, Brown on the ribs and Carroll on the mouth, drawing more ruby. In the throw Carroll threw his man over the ropes.

16. Brown puffing, tried his left but was short, as was also Carroll in his return. Slight exchanges and Brown on his knees.

17. A merry round; in the end Brown was thrown on his head.

18. Brown tried his right but was stopped; slight exchanges, and Brown on his knees.

19. Both anxious to be at work and milled away in earnest, Carroll planting one on Brown's left eye, and receiving a right-hander on the ribs. Brown down on his knees.

20 to 23. Good exchanges and sharp hitting on both sides in these rounds. In the close Brown seized Carroll and raised him up over his shoulders as if he was possessed of a giant's strength. Carroll, however, got hold of his wrist, released himself and finally threw Brown a clean back fall.

24 to 28 and last. Brown led off with his left but was cross-countered by Carroll with his right, under the left ear, on the jugular vein, and knocked senseless on the ground. After this, however, he came up bravely for four more rounds, but very slow and groggy and all abroad, and only to be knocked down. The poor fellow had now not the slightest chance of winning, and his friends perceiving this, although he himself refused to yield, threw up the sponge on his behalf. After shaking hands with his gallant opponent, Carroll leaped over the ropes and walked to his carriage, not appearing to be in the least effected by the punishment he had received. In fact he had not a mark on his head or face.

REMARKS.

The fight occupied thirty minutes, and it was sharp work from the commencement. Carroll has won this battle in the most honorable manner. He is undoubtedly a good tactician, a cautious, clever out-fighter, and a good wrestler. He now occupies a prouder position among his admirers than he ever did, and we hope that not only as a pugilist, but as a man, his conduct will always be such as to merit their good opinion. Before concluding our report of this passage at arms, we must protest in the most emphatic manner against the most unwarrantable way in which some of the seconds followed up the men while fighting. We do sincerely hope we shall not have to complain of this again.

There were about five hundred spectators present on the occasion. Mr. Jacob Welch of the Third Street Exchange was stakeholder, and Mr. Daniel Ryan officiated as umpire.

### Fight between Kelly and Burns for $200 a side,

AT NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 15, 1858.

This mill took place according to agreement on the morning of the 15th. At daylight scores of carriages, cabs and pedestrians might have been seen hurrying from the city to the Metarie Race Course to see the sight and participate in the fun. Arriving at the ground, some delay was occasioned by the failure to get within the enclosure, but this was shortly remedied; a spot was selected at the back of the stands, and preparations made to commence. On reflection, however, it was thought best to fix the stakes inside of the track, so as to give all a good view of the sport. This was done, but the delay caused them to be outstripped by old Father Time, and it was fully 6½ o'clock before all was ready; had there not been so much delay there is no doubt but the fight might have been extended for at least an hour longer, as "Old Sol" aided with his power in assisting to blind the actors. Kelly was the first to enter the ring, and was soon joined by Burns; the toss for place was gained by Burns, leaving Kelly to take his chance with "Old Sol." The men stripped well, and looked as if fit for a six hours' endurance; both seemed confident, and their fix reflected great credit upon their trainers. Kelly, in particular, under the hands of Kerrigan and Murphy, was in tip-top condition, with the exception of a boil under the left eye, which probably aided in beating him. Burns' condition, under the hands of Cregan and Winkle, was such as left nothing to be wished for. Kelly was ably seconded by Dan Kerrigan and Johnny Murphy; while Burns was fortunate in having the able services of Hen. Winkle and Con Cregan. Time was kept by Mr. Piper.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. Both men toed the scratch with confidence, and with a few light taps warmed up, and Kelly getting in a left hander, Burns went down. *First knock down for Kelly.*

2. Kelly feinted and let go his right on Burns' nut, when Burns got in a right-hander on Kelly's conk, which drew *first blood;* Burns got in a left-hander, when Kelly sent in one of his mawleys, and Burns went down. Loud cheers for Kelly.

3. Kelly put in a right-hander, and tried his left at the body, when Burns got in a light tap, and was countered by Kelly; on getting to close quarters Kelly over-reached himself, and went down near the ropes.

4. Kelly came up laughing; Burns cool, and both evidently weary of each other; Kelly dashed in, catching Burns near the left peeper and starting the claret; Burns returned with his right, fair on Kelly's left cheek bone; after some scrambling exchanges both got down near the ropes.

5. Both men appeared with a darkened peeper each. Kelly rushed in helter-skelter, got home with his right on Burns' nut, but received a counter hit which split his upper lip, and in returning over-reached himself, and fell.

6. Burns got in a left-hander on Kelly's other peeper, and received a plant of both mawleys on the side of the nut; in the scuffle Kelly went down.

7. This was a repetition of the previous, reversed, Burns going down in the corner of the ropes, Kelly following up closely.

8. Kelly's peepers now began to show signs of punishment. Seeming bent upon close fighting, and to which Burns was by no means reluctant, Kelly got in a left-hand counter on the face, and Burns went down.

9. Burns followed up closely and succeeded in getting in a left-handed in Kelly's bread-basket, when Kelly rushed in and planted his right on Burns' neck; both striking wildly until hemmed in the corner, when Kelly fell against the ropes and went down.

10. Kelly now fought wildly, overreaching himself, and, in the end, falling, in trying to plant his blows. This continued until the 22d round, Kelly going down always, when Burns got in a right-hander which brought Kelly to the ground. Kelly continued overreaching himself, and consequently going down until the 27th round, when he got home a shoulder hit, and Burns went down.

28 to 32. Kelly down from his manner of rushing, except in the last, when both went down in a rush.

33. Kelly showed the marks of hard usage, but, notwithstanding, made a good stop to one of Burns' left-handers, and countered on Burns' peeper, lifting him from his pins.

34 to 40. A repetition of the preceding ones, with a gift and receipt of some slight taps, which served to close Kelly's eyes somewhat, and ending in Kelly's overreaching and going down.

45. Kelly still fighting on the rushing system, but got in one on Burns' neck, which was returned by Burns on the nob; Kelly rushed in and fell, catching a left-hander from Burns as he went down.

42. Kelly's eyesight beginning to fail him, which caused him to strike wild; he, however, managed to get his left in on Burns' cheek; Burns returned by planting one on the knob; in the end, both down against the ropes.

43. Kelley's mazzard and eyes showed what Burns had been at, but he got home a ribber, which Burns returned on the mug, and Kelly went down.

44, 45, and 46. Both struck wild, and Kelly down, as usual, by overreaching himself in striking;

47. Kelly, evidently failing in his pins, attempted to use his trotter, which Burns resented by flooring him.

48, 49, and 50. These three rounds were similar to the preceding ones; both of the men getting in some light taps, and ending in Kelly overreaching himself and going down.

50. Burns got in with both mawleys on Kelly's peepers, and received one on the ribs from Kelly, ending in Burns overreaching and going down.

51, 52, 53, and 54. Nothing remarkable in these four rounds, which ended in Kelly going down in making his blows.

55. Both came up lively; Kelly's peepers were nearly closed, but he was game to the last. He struck out wild, which ended in a scuffle, and both down against the ropes.

56. As usual, Kelly overreached, and went down.

57. Kelly showed that his eyes failed him by his wide striking; when Burns, getting him in the sun, planted a heavy blow between the peepers, and Kelly went down.

58 and 59. Kelly, as usual, went down in overreaching

60 and last. Kelly came up to the scratch, and striking wildly from the failure of his peepers, got in one on the ribs, but received a left hander from Burns, and went down. The seconds on the part of Kelly then threw up the sponge in token of defeat, although Kelly, game to the last, wished to continue the fight, but the seconds, seeing his peepers were completely closed, very properly refused to allow it, as he was "hors de combat" from that cause.

REMARKS.

Little remains to be said in regard to the men. It was evident that Burns possessed the most science and activity; combined with experience in keeping cool and not forcing the fighting, which was evidently the cause of the defeat of Kelly, whose manner of striking, by throwing himself on his knees, necessarily fatigued him more than was necessary. Great credit is due to both men for their manliness in standing up and taking their punishment fairly and openly, and the absence of the dropping system gave universal satisfaction. The manner in which their trainers and assistants conducted themselves, helped to prolong the "mill" to the great number of rounds between them. It is proper to say that Burns had little use of his right hand, from an accident to his finger in the fore part of the fight. Some regulation should be made in future to prevent the crowd from pressing up against the ropes, which they did on this occasion, and incommoded the men very much. I would suggest a double ring, with a space six or eight feet between, in future, and no one to be allowed within the outside ring except the assistants, &c. The fight occupied one hour and thirty-seven seconds.

LEXINGTON.

FIGHT AT HAMILTON, C. W.—ROBERTS AND SMITH.—A good fight between a novice named Bill Smith, of London, and John Roberts, the Welch Pet, for $20 a side, came off at Hamilton, Canada West, on Tuesday, April 20th. These two worthies had been talking for some time previous of their prowess in the pugilistic art, and it was eventually arranged that their mutual claims for superiority should be settled in the 24 foot ring for the above sum. Accordingly, on the day appointed, the town began to pour out its contents; horsemen, carriages, and foot passengers, all flocking to the scene of action, which was distant about 3½ miles from the city. The spot itself was admirably chosen, being a grassy plot surrounded by trees, and level as a bowling green. The ring was soon made, and was well kept during the fight by several gentlemen who volunteered their services for the purpose. At four o'clock, P. M., the men entered the ring, and the fight began.

Round 1. On toeing the scratch there was a marked difference between the two men both in weight and height. Smith stood well over his man, and had the advantage in length of reach, as well as being in better condition. Roberts' skin wore a dead yellow hue, contrasting strongly with the clear, healthy appearance of his opponent. After some sparring, Smith led off, got home heavily on Roberts' nut, and stopped cleverly a heavy right-handed body hit. In the end, Roberts went down.

2 Both men came briskly to the scratch, when Smith immediately let go at Roberts' bread-basket, and followed it up with a heavy left-hander on the cheek, knocking him down and *drawing first blood.*

3. Roberts made play, and got in one lightly on Smith's ribs, who returned with a heavy upper cut with his right, and Roberts went down.

4th and last. It was now very evident that Roberts had no chance of winning. Smith went up and planted a tremendous hit on Roberts' right eye with his left, and followed it up with a right-hander on the ribs, sending Roberts to grass. His seconds at once threw up the sponge in token of his defeat.

MILL AT BANGOR.—A merry, well contested fight took place last week at Bangor, Me., between Johnny McCannon, alias "Bones" and William McCart, for $100 a side. Both men showed good science, and it was not until the fight had lasted two hours, that "Bones" was proclaimed the victor. The men were subsequently arrested, but were admitted to bail.

GLOVE FIGHT BETWEEN OTTIGNON AND SLACK.—We have recently made mention of several glove fights here and elsewhere, one of which took place a few weeks ago in St. Louis between Pat Carroll and Jim Brown, and which is said to have been a clever affair. This "safe" sort of fighting seems to be coming into favor more and more every day. The latest fight with the gloves took place at Ottignon & Montgomery's Gymnasium, in Crosby street, on the 20th inst., between one of the proprietors of that establishment, Charles Ottignon, and a man named Slack, of Brooklyn. The stakes were $100 a side. The battle was decided in favor of Ottignon, he having succeeded in giving the greatest number of blows in a given time. It was generally conceded by those present that Ottignon was the better man at all points; he administered almost three blows to each one given by his opponent. Both men are professors of the science of manual defence. Ottignon is much the heavier man.

We are glad to see that a disposition is manifested to popularise this species of sport, and, from the fact that the one just alluded to took place within the enclosure of a gymnasium, it would seem that the managers of the institution are not averse to encourage these friendly contests with the gloves. We will post our readers in advance when the next glove encounter takes place.

EDWARD BAILY, of Trenton, N. J., will make a match to fight Thomas Martinett, for $10 to $200, in six weeks from first deposit. Man and money said to be at Wm. Jaegar's.

## SPARRING.

### SPORTS IN THE QUEEN CITY.

**Sparring Exhibition of Young Barney Aaron and Johnny Monaghan.**

On Saturday evening, April 17, a sparring exhibition was given for the benefit of Young Barney Aaron and Johnny Monaghan. The place selected for the exhibition was at the pavillion erected for the Mechanic's Fair, since then used for the circus of S. P. Stickney. About 600 persons assembled to see the sport, and a better conducted audience was rarely ever seen at such gatherings. No doubt there would have been a far greater crowd had the gentlemen having the management of the house opened sooner; because, a little before the opening, the tower struck up an alarm of fire, and many of the sporting and would-be sporting fraternity went off "wid der machine." Mr. Johnny Monaghan presided as master of ceremonies. At eight o'clock, the audience not wishing to wait longer, began to call upon the sparrers to appear; and, immediately answering the call, the ball was opened by the appearance of Monaghan announcing:

1. JESSE BIRD AND ENOCH BREWERTON. These gentlemen began to show the beauties of the "manly art of self-defence" with some good hitting and guarding, and the gentlemen gave general satisfaction to all assembled. At the end of their brief encounter, they were hailed with a good round of applause.

2. DAN COLLINS and the BIRMINGHAM YOUTH made a splendid set to. The latter gentleman is fast gaining in popularity since his first bout here. Collins is very quick in giving, as well as guarding off, blows.

3. YOUNG FISHER AND GEORGE GONAH—two youngsters—next entered the ring and donned the mits. Both were well received.

4. JOHNNY MONAGHAN and the BIRMINGHAM YOUTH were the next in the lists, and made splendid displays; some good hits were given on both sides, but Johnny proved the better player, and showed more science than his antagonist. In winding up, they were well cheered, and made their exit amid the plaudits of all present.

5. YOUNG BARNEY AARON AND DAN COLLINS. Upon the appearance of this couple, every one stood breathless and waiting for them to commence their bout. During this set-to, Barney was repeatedly cheered, and plainly showed that he was worthy of the praise bestowed on him. He was exceedingly quick in all his actions, and repeatedly tickled Collins' ribs with a one-two, and sometimes three, and then escaped without getting a return. He proved worthy of the title "Star of the West," and the subscriber would suggest that he should be dubbed with that title.

6. TOM DAVIS and MORRIS BROOMER, the heavy weight lifter. These gentlemen made a fine display of their powers and activity. Tom, at the time, was suffering with a bad arm (his right,) which prevented him from going in as he would and could have done, but he pleased all. Tom is well liked here, and none would have been satisfied unless he had appeared.

7, AND WIND UP. YOUNG BARNEY AARON and JOHNNY MONAGHAN next made their appearance, and fought their well fought battle o'er again. Hitting, counter-hitting, parrying, and dodging, were the order of the day, or rather I should say night. Barney is in fine trim, and looks as stout as a bear. Monaghan is also in good condition, and both made good use of their mawleys.

After the above display, the audience dispersed in good order. Speaking of Broomer lifting his heavy weight (111 pounds, with one hand, above his head,) many are disposed to doubt it; but Broomer is willing to do it at any time, and feels confident of even exceeding the above weight. Young Barney Aaron is staying at Tom Davis', and wants a fight; he is willing to fight at 124 pounds, give or take four pounds, for $500 or $1000. Man and money ready at Tom Davis', 47 Third street, Cincinnati.

Young Barney returns his thanks to the fancy and citizens of Cincinnati for their liberal support, and also to the City Council for granting him a license to give his exhibition.

Tom Davis is located at the "Sons of Harmony," 47 Third street, where a good stock of liquors and cigars is always on hand. He has also a rat pit, where gentlemen can try their dogs at any time. Sports are bound to show themselves in this village, and you may rely on being well posted by FELIX O'CALLAHAN.

ROCK OF TROY KNOCKED DOWN.—Cleveland, Ohio, April 23.—FRANK QUEEN—*Sir*: I was greatly surprised on opening the CLIPPER of the present week to find that "Rock of Troy" flatly contradicts the statement I made in last week's CLIPPER in regard to his being knocked down by Tom Andrews, and having to be assisted out of the room at a sparring exhibition on the 1st inst. in this city. He would make me out a *liar*, but I wish to prove that I am no liar, or have made no mis-statement in this matter. What I may say may not interest the public at large, but inasmuch as you have given his statement a place in the columns of the CLIPPER, I hope in justice to myself you will also do the same by this. Why Rock made such a statement is more than I can tell, unless it was to see his name in the CLIPPER, or, create a muss. He is an entire stranger to me, and I had or have not any object in view in making a mis-statement in regard to him. I went to the exhibition merely as a spectator, and sent a report of the same just as it transpired. I did not favor any one particular person, because I was perfectly disinterested. The particulars of Mr. Rock's set-to with Andrews are as follows: Andrews was receiving tickets at the door, when Ned Wallace went to him and stated there was a person who wished to set-to with him (Andrews.) A. said, "You set-to with him, Ned." Ned went up-stairs, but R would not set-to with him. Presently Harry Clark came to Andrews, and wanted him to go and set-to with R., stating that R. would not set-to with any one but Andrews. He (A.,) previous to Harry's telling him this, requested A. to go and set-to, but as soon as he heard this he said he would go and set to with him, he did not care who he was. Mind you, Andrews had not seen the man, and he was an entire stranger to him, but it had been whispered about the room that Rock had been brought there by a certain person in the city, and who was then in the room, for the express purpose of setting-to with A. and laying him out. This I heard myself, as also did A., after being importuned once or twice to set-to with R. Well, Andrews proved the better man on this occasion, for, as I have stated before, and say now, *Andrews gave him a left-hand blow on the jaw, which knocked him down, and he was assisted out of the room,* which I can prove by more than fifty persons who were present, and with whom I am acquainted; and what is more, Rock met Andrews in the street on the 23d inst., when the subject was broached, and Andrews told R. he could prove he was assisted out of the room after he was knocked down. Whereupon, Andrews called upon Ned Wallace, who was present, to state whether it was so or not. Wallace replied "Yes—myself and Andrews assisted you out of the room, each of us putting our arm under yours." Now, Mr. Queen, you have the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I have resided here over twenty-five years of my life, and think I am almost as well known here as Mr. Rock is. It is no desire on my part to get into a newspaper controversy; far from it; but I cannot remain silent when a person, and he a stranger to me, asserts that I have made false statements in regard to him. I hope, however, this will end the matter so far as I am concerned, as I have made a full, fair, and truthful statement.

Jack Campbell gives a sparring exhibition in this city on Saturday evening, the 24th, on which occasion Mr. Rock is desirous of having a bout with the gloves with Andrews; he will be accommodated, so I am told. Look out for fun. Yours as ever, CLEVELANDER.

[We have frequently received communications from Clevelander, and have always found them truthful in every respect. We have good reasons, therefore, for giving credence to the above statement.—ED. CLIP.]

JOHNNY ROBERTS' EXHIBITION.—On Saturday evening, the 17th ult., Johnny Roberts gave his third exhibition at Crawford Hall, Rockland, Ill., and like the preceding entertainments was well patronised. Johnny and Bill Stafford, (his partner in the gymnasium), first appeared on the stage, and made a good set-to; they were succeeded by two novices, Harry and Joe, and this bout afforded great amusement, ding dong being the order, and both taking their gruel unflinchingly. Gummon and the Unknown were the next couple and made a capital set-to. The former hits too short, and should measure his distance better before he lets go. He made a better show in his set-to with a blacksmith immediately after the above. Bill Stafford and a factory boy next put on the mits, and made a fair show, Bill having the best of it. Jim Conners, and Billy Way followed, and this was one of the most interesting affairs of the evening. Steve Conners and Pat, (a wild Irishman) then set-to and made rare sport. Conners would touch his man lightly on the smeller two or three times, and Pat would run in wildly for a rally and back his man to the ropes. Conners would then let go and poor Pat would "catch it" on his nasal organ rather sharply. He went into the encounter "like a lion, but came out like a lamb." Charley Smitz and Mike Andrews were next, and the latter did very well considering his more powerful and scientific opponent. The wind up was between Roberts and Stafford, and jig dancing closed the evening's amusement. HOG EYE.

THE MANLY ART IN NORFOLK.—A correspondent in this place who signs himself "A Lover of Sport," expresses his confidence that in the event of any of our New York professors of sparring, as Joe and Jim Coburn, Gribbin, Clare, and others visiting Norfolk, and giving a few exhibitions, they would be liberally patronised, and he has no doubt it would be pecuniarily successful. They possess in the town a first-rate Hall for such a purpose.

CARD.—We are requested by Tim McCarty to express his sincere thanks to those friends who so liberally and numerously patronised him on the occasion of his late benefit, the pecuniary result of which far exceeded his expectations. He is rapidly recovering from his late severe accident, and trusts, ere long, to be able to assist with his services his brother pugs who may require his aid on similar occasions.

## PEDESTRIANISM.

YOUNG GRIFFIN AND ATTINALLI.—We have received $25 from Young Griffin, of Boston, and the following letter:

BOSTON, April 26th.—FRANK QUEEN—Sir: Enclosed you will find $25, as a deposit in the Attinalli and Griffin match, with a copy of articles of agreement. Next week we will send $5, which, added to our $20 for expenses, will make our deposit in full until the day of the race. Yours truly, T. A. SCOTT, for YOUNG GRIFFIN.

P.S.—We are not particular about articles, only to come to some agreement.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to run a five mile foot race, for the sum of $100 a side, on the 19th day of May, 1858; the first deposit of $25 a side is hereby made good in the hands of the stakeholder, FRANK QUEEN, to be made into $50 a side, on the 3d of May, Attinalli giving $20 for expenses; the last deposit of $50 a side to be made good to FRANK QUEEN on the day of the race; the race to take place over a New York track. If the race is not decided on the 19th of May in New York, each party to pay their own expenses afterwards, and run halfway between Boston and New York.

JAMES GRIFFIN,
FRANCIS ATTINALLI.

WALKING FEAT.—On Monday, the 19th ult., Mr. James Richards, (better known by the name of "Frenchy") commenced the arduous task of walking 106 consecutive hours without rest or sleep, at the Concert Hall, 39 Exchange street, Bangor, Me., for a purse of $100. Considerable doubts are entertained of his ability to perform the feat, and many heavy wagers are depending upon the result. Mr. Richards is in good health and spirits, and expresses the utmost confidence in his success in accomplishing the task.

YOUNG SPORT ON HAND.—I was in Philadelphia, to see if I could find Mr. Chas. Hadden, I think that is his name, but could not find him. I see there is a fifty mile race, and there is some men who think that he can beat me. I have men in Philadelphia who will back me against Theo. Plumley in a foot race of 3 or 5 miles, for $100 or $300 a side, and will run on the Oxford Park, Philadelphia. If he means to run, he can call at Davis's Hotel, Market street, Philadelphia.

WM. NICHOLS, *alias* Young Sport.

## BALL PLAY.

ENTERPRISE BASE BALL CLUB.—At a regular meeting of the Enterprise Base Ball Club, the following named gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, George A Reed; Vice-President, C. H. Meigs; Secretary, William H. Davis; Treasurer, S. C Smith; Directors, R. P. Cornwell, A. W. Freeman, William Woolsey. Play days, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Bedford Ball Ground.

BASE BALL IN ST. THOMAS, CANADA.—We understand that a base ball club has just been organized in St. Thomas, U. C. It is called the St. Thomas Base Ball Club, the officers of which are as follows: President, David Thompson; Vice-President, Charles P. Reynolds; Treasurer, William C. Jennings; Secretary, David Ross; Director, Thomas Bailey.

HAND BALL.—A game of hand ball will be played at the Ball Court, No. 92 Crosby street, on Monday, May 3d, at one, P. M., between Edward Gavaghan, of Boston, and Thomas Brown, of New York, single hand, for $50. Money already deposited. Another double-hand match is also in contemplation, to be played on the same day, due notice of which will be given, if made.

QUOITING.—Millville, Cumberland county, N. J., April 19, 1858.—FRANK QUEEN—I saw in your paper of the 10th, a challenge from the Red House, Pearl street, Brooklyn, to play at quoits, skittles, &c., with any man in the world. Will you please name the man, the diameter of the quoits, and for what sum, and whether he will omit the skittles, &c.? JOHN BOARDMAN, JR.

## SPORTS! SPORTS!
## Exercise! Exercise!! Exercise!!!
# NEW YORK CLIPPER,
## THE RECOGNIZED SPORTING JOURNAL OF AMERICA,
AND ADVOCATE OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL RECREATIONS
FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE popular American Sporting Journal, now in the fifth year of its existence, has an immense circulation, extending over the four quarters of the globe. The CLIPPER gives full and authentic reports of every event of a sporting nature, such as—Cricket; Chess; Draughts; Yachting; Ball Play; Pedestrianism; Boxing; Horse Racing; Trotting; Pugilism; Feats of Strength; Rowing; Canine Sports; Rifle Shooting; Pigeon Shooting; Pistol Shooting; Game Fowl; Wrestling; Curling, &c., &c., &c.
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS:
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The CLIPPER is the organ of no particular class, but devotes its energies and influence to the improvement of the physical and mental condition of the people, as well as to making money, honestly, for its proprietors. The success of the CLIPPER, as a sporting paper, is without precedent in this or any other country. It is now hailed as "the recognized sporting authority in America."
TERMS.—Single copies, 4 cents each. By mail—$1.00 for six months; $2.00 for one year. Club of four, $7.00 per annum; club of eight, $13.00 per annum; club of twelve, $18.00 per annum—in all cases in advance. Advertisements, 6 cents per line for each and every insertion. Day of publication, Thursday of each week.
FRANK QUEEN, PROPRIETOR,
No. 80 Ann street, New York.



# NEW YORK CLIPPER.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858.

FRANK QUEEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



### WHOLESALE AGENTS.

ROSE & TOURNY, 121 Nassau st., N. Y.
MIKE MADDEN, 21 and 23 Ann street.
BOYLE & WHALEN, 32 Ann street.
SAMUEL YATES, 22 Beekman street.
CAULDWELL & LONG, 32 Ann street.
HAMILTON & JOHNSTON, No. 22 Ann street.
A. WINCH, 116 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
BURNHAM, FEDERHEN & Co., 9 and 13 Court street, Boston.
JOHN J. DYER, 35 School street, Boston
HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Building, Baltimore, Md
A. C. BAGLEY, Cincinnati.
WALLACE, AUSTEN & BURR, Chicago, Ill.
A. & E. ESKRIEL, 7 Exchange Place and 122 Poydras st., New Orleans.
L. D. CAMPBELL, 16 King street West, Toronto, Canada West.
BELL & HENDRICKSON, 512 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
DUGAN & INNES, 162 Vine street, Cincinnati.


## SPORTING CONVENTIONS.

DURING the past two or three years we have had occasion to advertise the taking place of meetings for the avowed purpose of organizing as it were, boards of control for the various sports or amusements, by their respective admirers and supporters, in order that more concentrated action might be taken to endeavor if possible to bring them before the public, or in other words, to popularize them. The question naturally arises then, have they been successful? The answer is, we are afraid not. And why? Because, in most instances, if they have not been called by designing parties or cliques, said cliques have invariably wormed themselves in, and by cavillings and discussions altogether foreign to the necessities of the particular sport which they had met together to establish or benefit, have broken up such meetings, without anything definite having been accomplished, other than disgusting those who would, had they been allowed, have done something towards bringing their favorite sport before the people. The motives of these detestable "snakes in the grass" are of course more or less a mystery to us, although those most apparent, and those to be seen by the merest casual observer, are either pecuniary aggrandisement, or else a desire to absorb all the glory within themselves, and to have it thought that they are absolutely necessary to the existence of certain sports and pastimes.

Such characters will be found in all circles, no matter whether it be on the turf, in base ball, among pigeon shooters, or any other sport. Before any real or lasting good can be done, then, it will be found very advisable to throw off these excrescences, and the most ready and effectual method would be to treat whatever they may say or do with the utmost contempt, to take away the objects for which they are seeking, by studying economy in the carrying out of the various sporting exercises, and also by allowing no man to consider himself of sufficient importance to do this or that by the depth of his purse, or by any other means whatsoever. If sports are to become popular, and if this is the desire of those who uphold and support them, other objects must be held in view than mere personal gratification or amusement; there must be a desire on the part of the individual to promote the enjoyment of the many, and as a result he will experience tenfold more pleasure himself. If we could only get this idea more afloat, the lack of sports and want of opportunities for wholesome and rational recreation would not be so seriously felt as they now are, neither would those who now devote a portion of their time and means for the promotion of so laudable an object, experience a tithe part of the difficulties in maintaining their position as is the case.

We have not advanced the above remarks in a spirit of fault finding, but to warn those interested of the dangerous characters who are bound, in all cases where practicable, to do all they can to annoy those against whom they have any private pique, or those who do not appreciate their slanderous and hypocritical conduct. Let us have sporting conventions by all means, but don't let the few rule the many by insinuation or otherwise; but instead, let us by manly and open discussion, and with the good of our favorite pastimes at heart, do all we can by legitimate means to bring them into public notice, and thus simultaneously benefit the community and ourselves. Unpleasantnesses will arise, intentions may be misconstrued, and actions go unappreciated, but these will not be sufficient to deter any right-minded man from doing his duty or, to cause him to pursue the course of those meanest of characters to whom we have here alluded.

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THE DEAD BOXER.—The first part of this interesting legend, in last week's CLIPPER, caused a largely increased demand for the first number of our new volume. The interest of the story increases with each succeeding chapter and will well repay an attentive perusal. The illustrations with which the story is interspersed are original with the CLIPPER, designed and engraved expressly for us.

## THE TURF IN AMERICA.

### A NATIONAL RACE COURSE.

IT is with pleasure that we perceive the project for establishing a National Race Course bids fair to be realized at an early date. We have repeatedly advocated this measure, along with the more general introduction of the English system of handicapping, as being admirably calculated to promote the prosperity of the turf, and popularize its sport among the people. The importance of a National Race Course has, indeed, long been felt among racing men, but the great difficulty has been to select the most central and eligible locality. The parties who have taken the initiatory steps in this affair, and who comprise some of the leading patrons of the turf, have fixed upon the vicinity of Louisville as the place best adapted for a National Race Course. It is proposed to raise a capital of $50,000, divided into shares of $500 each, to establish such a course, and place it upon a firm basis; no subscription to be binding until the whole $50,000 is subscribed. From the high and honorable character of the gentlemen who are interesting themselves in the undertaking, we have every confidence of its ultimate success, both in promoting the prosperity of the turf, and as a pecuniary speculation. The Louisville *Courier* says: "This is the very place for the establishment of such an enterprise. Louisville is easily accessible to all parts of the country, and situated, as it is, in the centre of the race-horse region, the project in the hands of those who have undertaken it is bound to prove eminently successful. It is one that must warmly and especially commend itself to all breeders of fine stock." The policy and advisability of establishing such a National Course and National Jockey Club has long been mooted at Washington, D. C., and at Charleston, S. C.; but the apathy of the sporting authorities and patrons of the turf in those localities has allowed the Louisville turfmen to take the lead in carrying out the enterprise.

During the present season we hope to see handicap races more generally introduced at our race meetings, as we regard them as being especially adapted to foster and increase a spirit of interest in racing among the people generally by augmenting the number of horses starting in any race, and consequently creating a deeper interest in the result. The establishment of the Allen Plate, at the Alexandria, Va., Meeting, as a handicap race, is a step in the right direction, and for which the turf is indebted to Mr. O. P. Hare, the proprietor of the track there. Although it can hardly be regarded as a "handicap" in the true meaning of the term, (the Charleston plan of making the club weights the standard, and taking off a portion from the inferior horses, without placing any extra weight on those regarded as the best, having been adopted,) yet we hope the success attending the attempt will lead to its extension and adoption at other meetings. It has been well said, that "Racing is a game ruled by the weights and scale; and the scientific branch of racing is, to be enabled to form a correct judgment of the influence every pound of extra weight will make between horses of the same calibre, always presuming that the horses are fit to run and meant to win. Handicaps are experimental trials of the particular effects of certain weights, on the presumed speed or stoutness of any two or more horses in a given distance."

In the English system of handicapping, it is a recognized axiom, that every pound above racing weight, (119lbs.,) has double effect. Weight will bring the best and the worst horses together, but only extended experience and judgment can arrive at the correct approximation. As an instance of the immense difference in weight that is sometimes necessary to bring a first-class horse and an inferior one together, one of the most accomplished trainers in England, Mr. John Scott, states that West Australian, when a three-year old, once gave 56lbs. in a trial to Hobby Horse, and beat him "out of sight." In the great handicaps in that country we frequently see a difference of from 56 to 70lbs. between the highest and lowest weights in the scale. In the Allen Plate Handicap, the highest weight carried was 107lbs., (by Nicholas 1st,) and the lowest, 90lbs., (by Sonoma,) both animals being of the same age. Here there is only a difference between the best and the worst horses of 17lbs., and in our remarks upon the identical race, a few weeks ago, we expressed our opinion that the handicap had apparently been formed to favor the former horse, and this opinion we find is generally entertained by racing men, not only in this city, but in other quarters. The result of the race will show whether our judgment is correct or not in this matter.

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FOURTH OF JULY SPORTS.—We notice that in some of the larger cities preparations are already being made for a proper observance and celebration of the coming anniversary of American independance. In Boston, a suggestion has been made that one of the principal features of the day should be a grand regatta, similar to that which took place in 1855, and which attracted more people to the city than any other event on the programme. We have tried, each succeeding year, to induce the city authorities of New York to try the regatta feature in celebrating the Fourth of July, but our efforts have not as yet been crowned with success. We shall make the attempt once more this year, and trust we may have the co-operation of the press generally. The rivers of New York are well adapted for the purposes of regattas, whether of sailing or rowing, and the shores are such as to give the spectators a beautiful view of the sport. The expenses need not be much, for prizes of the aggregate value of one thousand dollars would be sufficient to bring here as contestants, representatives from the principal cities of the Union. The mere fact of several good races between the champion crews of different localities would attract to the city of New York an immense assemblage of spectators from abroad who otherwise might have remained at home. Through this vast influx to our population, more than the actual cost of the entire celebration would be returned, if not directly to the city itself, at least to the residents thereof for few who visit the metropolis on such an occasion would think of returning home empty-handed. We hope our city fathers will give this suggestion their attention when the subject comes up of making arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and "we will, as in duty bound, ever pray," &c.

## CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE LAKES.

A LETTER appeared in the CLIPPER a few weeks since, which gave intimation of a desire on the part of Canada to dispute Chicago's claim to the Championship of the Lakes. That letter was from a correspondent in Toronto, and was written in a friendly and courteous spirit, and we now have the pleasure of placing before our readers a response from Chicago, equally courteous and friendly. From appearances, therefore, the question of superiority in boat racing on the lakes will be settled sometime during the coming summer. The following is the response of Chicago, to the Toronto letter, with other items of interest to the lovers of aquatic sports:

CHICAGO, April 19, 1858.

EDITOR CLIPPER—*Dear Sir*: As an article in your issue of the 7th inst., signed "Sesostris, Toronto, C. W.," seems to call for an answer, I will trespass on your patience with a slight sketch of aquatics in our city. Two years ago last fall, some gentlemen, thinking it strange that in a city whose entire eastern boundary is formed by Lake Michigan, and where every street is intersected by the river or one of its branches, there should be but one boat club, and no first-class club boat, bought the Lady Putman, of New York; and in the spring organized themselves into the "Metropolitan Boat Club." Since then, they have added to their stock, until their boats now number five, viz:—the Lady Putman, 4 oared; the Comet, 6 oared; the Unknown, 2 pairs of sculls; and the Emilia, and the Dusty, single pair of sculls. The Lady Putman has been pulled in three races since she came west. At the Milwaukie Regatta, in the fall of 1856, she was steered for the judges' boat instead of the stake boat, and consequently came in for the third prize, although her time per mile, for the actual distance she was pulled, was several seconds better than that of the winning boat. At the Chicago Regatta, last Fourth of July, she bore off the first prize; and in the match race for the championship, last October, her crew "peaked oars" at the goal, while the Phantom was still "hull-down in the offing." The Putman is a high barge-built boat, 35 feet long, and weighs a little over (300) three hundred pounds. She is four years old—has been in constant use all the time, and in consequence of *three green crews* having been trained in her is very badly bruised and cracked. She was manned in the 1st race by Messrs. Babcock, Ottignon, Wallace, and Roberts; in the 2d race by Messrs. Roberts, Ottignon, Hart, and Hale; and in the 3d race by Messrs. Hart, Ottignon, Curtis, and Roberts. Of this crew one has had some experience in boating, at the east; one commenced his boating career when the Putman arrived here—and the other two never set foot in a club boat until last season. Their weights are respectively 130, 150, 153, and 135 lbs. One of them is an architectural draftsman, one a salesman in a wholesale dry goods house, one a book-keeper, and one the proprietor of the Chicago Gymnasium; and the only time they have ever had for practice has been before breakfast and after supper, as they cannot get together during business hours. In view of all these facts, the Metropolitan Boat Club feels justly proud of the success that has attended them thus far.

Last spring the different boat clubs of this city formed themselves into the Chicago Regatta Association, for the purpose of encouraging and fostering Amateur Boating Associations in the North West, and with this object in view a regatta was given on the Fourth of July, at a cost not only pecuniarily, but of time, trouble, and vexation, which can only be appreciated by those who have managed a "first regatta" in any place. The prizes—$200 for the 4 and 6 oared race, and $50 and $25 for the scull boat races, being about twice as large as those of the great New York Fall Regatta which attracted so much attention and drew together so much boating ability—were fixed unusually high for the express purpose of attracting the notice of boat clubs from a distance. The lists were thrown open to all boats on the lakes. The regatta was advertised extensively for weeks before it took place, and written invitations to be present and participate were sent by the secretary of the association to all the boat clubs on the lakes of whose existence we could get any information. What was the result of all this? Milwaukie put in an appearance with two scull boats (whose oarsmen, in scripture language, "went back at even, rejoicing, carrying their sheaves with them," *i. e.* $75 cash) but no other city was represented in any way. In this race, the only competitor of the Putman worthy of any notice was the Phantom, a new 6-oared boat, built by George C. Newman, expressly to beat the Putman. Some time afterwards a match was made between the Putman and the Phantom, for $200 a side; and, as after diligent inquiry no other boat could be found willing to try their speed against these two, it was thought proper to add to the purse of $400, a "Champion Flag," to be given to the winners, with the understanding that they should hold themselves in readness at any time, on reasonable notice, to pull against any crew on the lakes which might challenge them for the "flag."

Thus much for the Past. And now as to the future intentions of the Lady Putman crew, for the boat has been purchased of the club by her crew. We have, as we think, honestly earned the "Champion Flag," a beautiful blue silk flag, exquisitely embroidered by a young lady of this city, and are not disposed to give it up without a struggle. We clearly have no business to challenge anybody, but any crew desiring to test their ability, have only to send us a challenge, which will meet with immediate attention. It is utterly impossible for us—three of us being young men in the employ of others—to leave our business and go to any other place to pull a match, and consequently we shall be obliged to claim the privilege of the challenged party as to time and place. We have a course equal to any in the United States, perfectly straight, of any desired length, lying right along the front of our principal residence street, and in full view of the whole city. There can be no better place on the lakes on which to settle the championship. Again, there is still another way. If times are not too hard we shall have a regatta here this summer, open to all boat-clubs on the lakes. Due notice will be given in the CLIPPER and other papers of the time when it will take place, and we shall make our prizes large enough to tempt the cupidity if we cannot excite the emulation of boat clubs from a distance. The Lady Putman will be entered in that race, and the *first boat in* takes not only the money, but the flag. We cordially invite our boating friends, not only from Toronto, but from Detroit, Sandusky, Cleveland, and Buffalo, and *all along shore* to be present on this occasion, and although it may be a doubtful question whether our amateur crew, in our old barge, are a match for a crew of professional oarsmen in one of James Mackay's "skeletons," still we will do our best to inspire them with—

"All that stern joy that warriors feel
In foemen worthy of their steel."

To any that may wish to come either as spectators or as contestants we will say that they will find the *latch string* always hanging out, and we will guarantee to send them home if not with the "Champion Flag," at least with a pleasant remembrance of their Western trip, and some totally new ideas on the much discussed question, of the "physical deterioration of the American people."

Yours truly, LADY PUTMAN.

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GOOD SHOOTING.—Two gentlemen from Boston last week joined a party of gunners at Monomoy Point, Chatham, for the purpose of shooting brant. During the last three days, they bagged two hundred and twenty-eight brant, two Canada geese, and two black ducks. The party occupied three boxes, from two of which, containing four gunners, all but seventeen brant were killed.

CAPT. TRAVIS' PISTOL.—Capt. Travis has received the pistol with which he proposed to shoot three oranges from the head and hands of a living boy. The Louisville Courier says it was manufactured by Morgan James, of Utica, N. Y. The barrel is 10 inches long, and made of cast steel. The bore is rifled, and the size of the ball 120 to the pound. It has movable globe sights, and will shoot with accuracy 200 yards. It is a very graceful and beautifully-proportioned weapon, and was designed by Capt. Travis himself. The Captain has a ramrod with a cavity in one end, in which he places a certain number of grains of powder, so as to carry the ball just as far and with just the force that is desired. He puts the powder into the cavity, turns the muzzle of the pistol downward, inserts the ramrod to the breach, then reverses the barrel and draws the rod, so as to leave every grain of powder where it is wanted. With such careful and scientific loading, the Captain feels assured that he can hit the oranges on the boy's head and knock them off without any danger of injury, even if he were to make a false aim. We should rather, however, have him shoot his oranges from a post, or from a cabbage head, than our own.

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TERRIBLE RENCONTRE.—They tell some hard yarns out in California. The Placerville, Cal., Index, of a recent date, is accountable for the following:

Yesterday evening we were called upon to witness a scene which, to use a hackneyed phrase, beggars description! A party of bummers, as usual, had gathered round the stove at Whistletricker's saloon. It being the anniversary of the battle of Buena Vista, the patriotic landlord gave a treat of hot stuff all round, which exercised a very hilarious influence over Bummer No. 2, who instantly pitched into Bummer No. 1 for advocating an assertion made by Bummer No. 3, in relation to the height, locality and dimensions of Pompey's Pillar. Bummer No. 1 contended that Pompey's Pillar was situated at Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio river; that it was built of blue limestone, from a quarry near Shawneetown, Illinois. Bummer No. 2 swore that it stood at the ancient city of Troy, New York; that it was 287 feet in height, was originally built of brick, and as a convincing proof exhibited a specimen of the latter, which he carries in his hat. One word brought on another, until No. 2 bounced his brick off the head of No. 1, and, like the Kilkenny cats, at it they went. The last we saw of the parties, Whistletricker was dumping them both into Peanut Bay—"sans eyes, sans teeth, sans noses, sans everything."

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ALL OF THE OLDEN TIME.—Here is an old time recipe for that troublesome complaint, a cold, with which all persons are more or less afflicted, at times:

Putte your feete in hot water,
As high as your thighes,
Wrap your head up in flannelle,
As lowe as your eyes.

Take a quart of rum'd gruelle,
When in bedde, as a dose;
With a number four dippe
Well tallow your nose.

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## CURIOUS FREAK IN ANIMAL ECONOMY.

IT may interest such of your readers as are naturalists to be made acquainted with a curious freak in animal economy, now being played out, of which my dog-kennel is the theatre. In order to bring the matter quite clearly before the public, I must begin at the beginning, that is to say with January 1st, 1858, at which time I sent a pointer bitch (then a few weeks gone in pup) to the house of a friend some twenty odd miles off, for the use of a young officer just returned from foreign service. February 4th, this bitch pupped six in number, and the whole canine family travelled back to me in the boot of an omnibus when the whelps were twelve days old. My bit of a kennel being rather cold, I had put into it a deal packing-case, just like the minature body of an omnibus, the door being cut down to within a foot and a half of the bottom, thus affording ingress and egress to the dam, and debarring the whelps of the latter. It may be well to state, for the elucidation of the incidents in my story, that the kennel has an open doorway to its small yard, which again is shut in with an open-work iron gate. The day but one after the bitch and puppies were transferred to their new abode, I found in the midst of them a hen's egg warm, and imagined I had just come in time to rescue from the bitch the fruit of a recent robbery; but, however, there was an egg in the same place the next day, the next and the next, and we wondered which was the bold confiding hen that laid her eggs in so perilous a locality. That did not long remain a mystery; for, in a morning visit to the kennel a few days afterwards, I found a large speckled Dorking hen, brooking over the six puppies in most maternal fashion, the bitch being away at the time. Most of the whelps were completely covered by her expanded form; one little head was to be seen with closed eyes, resting on her back, all the remainder of the figure being entirely hidden by her great wing. I never saw a family more snugly circumstanced. Presently the bitch came, and in jumping over the foot-board into her box was very careful not to interfere with the hen. The puppies woke up immediately, and deserted the dry nurse for the wet, the former looking on very complacently during the suckling process, the bitch's hind thigh being extended over the hen's back, and a satisfied "clack, clack!" being occasionally audible. This has continued now for about three weeks, the hen performing her maternal office with great assiduity. I say maternal, for the hen without doubt regards these puppies as the fruit of her own incubation, and never quite them except for a few minutes in the day to snatch a hurried feed in the yard. The bitch enters into the arrangements with perfect cordiality, and without evincing the slightest jealousy of her feathered coadjutor. The gambols of the young ones have certainly always been rather perplexing to the dry nurse, and are becoming daily more so, as they increase in vigor and size; one drums upon her back with his forepaws; another takes her head in his mouth, at times somewhat roughly, when a screaming remonstrance follows, and a cuff with the wings, or a tap with the beak, when the rudeness becomes intolerable. But her patience and forbearance are really marvellous. This day, for the first time, the puppies were brought out into the sun in front of the house, the hen being carried with them. She scratched up the gravel, and "clacked, clacked" very vigorously, dividing with her beak some bread which was thrown down before her, and inviting them to eat that, and many other things which they did not at all appreciate. A disruption of these *quasi* family ties must take place in a few days, the puppies being six weeks old; and well it should, for the hen will otherwise fall a victim to the rough play of these inconsiderate whelps, now almost too strong for her, or quit them in disgust at their uncongenial pranks.—[London Field.

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FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPT TO CLIMATE PARTRIDGES IN TASMANIA.—The *Melbourne Age* has the following paragraph:—"The Roxburgh Castle has brought over from England three partridges for Mr. Dry, of Launcestor. Nineteen of these birds, of both sexes, were put on board, but of these, seven died before rounding the Cape of Goad Hope. The mortality was mostly occasioned by extremes of heat and cold, though several died from knocking about during storms; others met their deaths by pecking one another in the back. The three survivors are, unfortunately, all male birds, so that the chance of introducing the English partridge is once more lost."

# CRICKET.

## CRICKET CONVENTION FOR 1858.

A CONVENTION OF DELEGATES from the various Cricket Clubs of the United States will take place, pursuant to adjournment from last year, at the Astor House, in the City of New York, on the evening of MONDAY, THE THIRD OF MAY NEXT, at half-past seven o'clock. Important business by way of systematizing the game of Cricket, and of effecting a national organization under new general rules, will come before the convention. The arrangement of the leading matches of the ensuing season will also be a part of its business. It is expected that delegations will be present from many distant clubs, and it is hoped that every club in the vicinity of New York will be represented. Clubs, whose remoteness from the place of meeting will preclude their presence by delegates, are requested to communicate with the Secretary before that day, pledging their adhesion to the action of the convention. ROBERT WALLER, Chairman of last Convention.

J. H. REDWELL, Secretary, Yonkers, N. Y.

## MATCHES TO COME.

MAY 1.—Panola vs. Keystone, at Philadelphia.
" 22.—Panola vs. Pythian, 1st eleven and 4 of 24, at Philadelphia.
JUNE 12.—Panola vs. 18 of Isthmian, at do.
JULY 17.—Panola vs. Pythian, (return,) at do.
" 24.—Panola vs. Keystone, (return,) at do.

NOTICE.—Secretaries of the different Clubs throughout the States and Canada will please to advertise us of any engagements they may enter into, in order that we may keep an exact chronology of their taking place, thus adding to their own as well as the convenience of the fraternity, wherever located.

MECHANICS CLUB, L. I.—This Club held a general meeting of its members on Monday 12th ult., when some important business was transacted. Crabtree Esq., of New Brighten was unanimously elected President and Frank Langford Vice—do. They also passed a resolution, changing the name of the club, and it will hereafter be known as the Staten Island club. They anticipate grand times during the season, and their match list is we believe, to be increased.

CLINTON CLUB, MASS.—The members of this club met on their grounds on the morning of Thursday, 15th ult., and enjoyed some excellent practice, in the way of a club match. This club is in a very prosperous condition, although they have been in danger on account of some ill behaved persons who had got in amongst them; but who of course had to clear out so soon as their character became known. It were well if all clubs were to follow this example, as it is well known that gentlemanly behavior is indispensible to the full enjoyment of a match in this noble game. The club being composed chiefly of old country gentlemen, they cordially invite the co-operation of their American friends in the further establishment of their favorite game, with a view to the promotion of that friendly feeling which ought to exist between them. The following score gives the result of their day's play:

BARNES'S SIDE.

| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..McPhail c Harman b Workman | 3 | b Harman | 0 |
| 2..Barnes b Workman | 0 | not out | 13 |
| 3..Smith run out | 3 | l b w b Workman | 5 |
| 4..Henderson b Workman | 2 | b Harman | 14 |
| 5..Lang b Workman | 1 | b Burgess | 4 |
| 6..Hupe run out | 2 | c Stark b Workman | 1 |
| 7..Frazer b Burgess | 3 | not out | 18 |
| 8..Wright b Francis | 0 | c Harman b Burgess | 0 |
| 9..Eaton b McAdams | 1 | b Burgess | 0 |
| 10..Elliot b McAdams | 0 | b Francis | 0 |
| 11..McNab absent | 0 | b Francis | 3 |
| Byes 6, wides 2, no balls 2 | 10 | Wides 4, byes 6, no balls 3 | 13 |
| Total | 25 | Total | 71 |

BURGESS'S SIDE.

| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..Workman l b w b McPhail | 8 | not out | 19 |
| 2..Francis b Barnes | 9 | b Smith | 8 |
| 3..Harman b Barnes | 4 | | |
| 4..J. F. Burgess b Smith | 15 | | |
| 5..Greenwood run out | 1 | c McNab b Smith | 0 |
| 6..Henry b Frazer | 2 | | |
| 7..J. R. Burgess b Smith | 6 | not out | 6 |
| 8..McAdams c Lang b Smith | 2 | | |
| 9..Stark not out | 1 | | |
| 10..Brown run out | 0 | | |
| 11..Kay b McPhail | 0 | | |
| Byes 7, wides 3, no balls 2 | 12 | Byes 2, wide 1, no ball 1 | 4 |
| Total | 60 | Total | 37 |

BOONTON CLUB, N. J.—The following is the score of the first match in that place, played on Saturday 14th ult., on the occasion of their organization, and as such argues well for the future career of some of their members. The sides were under the generalship of Messrs. Foster and Henderson. The former party were victorious, as the annexed score will exhibit.

FOSTER'S SIDE.

| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..Hessey b Henderson | 0 | b Milner | 0 |
| 2..Foster b Milner | 1 | b Milner | 5 |
| 3..Crump b Milner | 1 | run out | 0 |
| 4..Dunnigan run out | 0 | c Hellis b Ball | 4 |
| 5..King b Henderson | 0 | st Milner b Ball | 3 |
| 6..Taylor run out | 7 | hit wicket b Hellis | 1 |
| 7..P. Robere run out | 22 | not out | 13 |
| 8..Chubbuck b Hellis | 3 | run out | 1 |
| 9..Bresette run out | 0 | b Milner | 4 |
| 10..Patterson not out | 3 | b Henderson | 8 |
| Byes | 8 | Byes | 10 |
| Total | 45 | Total | 49 |

HENDERSON'S SIDE.

| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..Milner b Hessey | 0 | c and b Hessey | 9 |
| 2..Henderson c Hessey b Foster | 0 | b Foster | 0 |
| 3..Lewis c and b Foster | 2 | b Hessey | 5 |
| 4..Northwood c Bresette b Hessey | 5 | run out | 8 |
| 5..Carman b Hessey | 5 | c Dunnigan b Foster | 5 |
| 6..Hellis c Patterson b Foster | 4 | c and b Foster | 1 |
| 7..L. Robere b Hessey | 2 | b Foster | 1 |
| 8..D. Robere b Foster | 5 | b Hessey | 0 |
| 9..Bickley b Hessey | 0 | b Hessey | 0 |
| 10..Ball not out | 0 | not out | 1 |
| Byes | 6 | Bye | 1 |
| Total | 29 | Total | 31 |

CRICKET IN THE EAST.—It gives us much pleasure to observe that the star of this manly game, is again in the ascendant in the East. Boston Common presented an unusually lively appearance on Thursday, 15th inst., occasioned by the playing of a match between the married and single of the Boston Cricket Club, which was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The display of crinoline was by no means a small one, which circumstance tended greatly to nerve the arm of the player to nobler deeds of daring. The annexed score gives the victory to the married by one innings:

SINGLE.

| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..Read b Draper | 4 | b Garrett | 3 |
| 2..Brown b Draper | 2 | c Mercer b Draper | 8 |
| 3..Kilner, Jr., b Garrett | 3 | b Garrett | 3 |
| 4..Roddock b Garrett | 0 | b Garrett | 6 |
| 5..St. John not out | 0 | c and b Garrett | 0 |
| 6..Blanchard c McDonald b Garrett | 0 | c Bates b Draper | 0 |
| 7..Blodgett b Draper | 0 | b Draper | 0 |
| 8..Mahil c and b Draper | 0 | st Garrett b Draper | 0 |
| 9..Biddolph b Draper | 1 | st Garrett b Draper | 0 |
| 10..Isaacs l b w b Draper | 1 | not out | 1 |
| Wides 4, leg bye 1 | 5 | Wides 4, bye 1 | 5 |
| Total | 16 | Total | 26 |

MARRIED.—First Innings

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..Draper b Roddock | 0 | 7..McDonald b Brown | 0 |
| 2..Garrett not out | 18 | 8..Mercer b Brown | 2 |
| 3..Bates, Sr., b Reid | 1 | 9..Bates, Jr., b Roddock | 4 |
| 4..Kilner, Sr., b Brown | 1 | 10..Perry b Brown | 2 |
| 5..Doherty b Brown | 6 | Wide | 1 |
| 6..Davis b Brown | 13 | | |
| Total | 43 | | |

P. S.—We have been informed that the Brooklyn Club, L. I., are desirous of playing a match away from home; if a challenge were sent from this club we think it would be accepted.

HAMILTON CLUB VS. FIFTEEN BOYS.—This match, of one innings each, was played at Philadelphia, on Saturday, 10th instant, and resulted in a victory for the Boys by 16 runs. The bowling and fielding were superior to the batting, which will account for the smallness of the figures. Annexed is the score:

HAMILTON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..Troutman b Lowry | 0 | 6..Schwartz b Kestor | 2 |
| 2..Lane c Hoyt b Kestor | 5 | 7..Stockton not out | 2 |
| 3..Collins b Kestor | 1 | 8..Altemus c and b Howell | 4 |
| 4..Dechert b Howell | 9 | Byes 10, wides 8, leg bye 1 | 19 |
| 5..Fisher b Hoyt | 0 | | |
| Total | 42 | | |

BOYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..Bridges hit wkt b Lane | 2 | 10..Howell run out | 3 |
| 2..Jackson st Lane b Collins | 3 | 11..Carpenter b Collins | 2 |
| 3..Hoyt b Dechert | 7 | 12..Duncan b Fisher | 7 |
| 4..Bowen c Altemus b Lane | 6 | 13..King c Altemus b Dechert | 0 |
| 5..Kesto run out | 1 | 14..Keller not out | 4 |
| 6..Lowry c Altemus b Collins | 2 | Wides 4, byes 7 | 11 |
| 7..Leiper at Collins b Lane | 2 | Leg byes 2, no ball 1 | 3 |
| 8..Lauderdale b Collins | 9 | | |
| 9..Pyle c Palmer b Lane | 2 | Total | 58 |

CRICKET AT HOBOKEN.—The Union Cricket Club, of New York, met on Saturday, April 10th, at Hoboken, for practice, when the following sides were chosen, and a match played. Annexed is the score:

OGILBY'S SIDE.

| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..Ogilby b Hudson | 14 | b Church | 13 |
| 2..Scott run out | 8 | c Church b Forbes | 11 |
| 3..E Pomeroy c & b Hudson | 8 | b Forbes | 15 |
| 4..Post run out | 1 | b Church | 1 |
| 5..Hoffman run out | 5 | b Church | 0 |
| 6..W. Ogilby b Forbes | 3 | b Forbes | 0 |
| 7..Rockwell hit wicket | 1 | b Forbes | 4 |
| 8..Hasbrouck not out | 3 | not out | 2 |
| 9..Shelton c Lord b Forbes | 1 | absent | |
| 10..Sanger c Chalmers b Church | 8 | b Church | 4 |
| Byes 6, wides 3 | 9 | Byes 3, wides 6 | 9 |
| Total | 61 | Total | 59 |

FORBES' SIDE.

| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..Forbes run out | 4 | run out | 15 |
| 2..Church c Ogilby b Scott | 4 | run out | 9 |
| 3..Hudson b Ogilby | 0 | b Ogilby | 21 |
| 4..H. Lord b Scott | 1 | b Ogilby | 1 |
| 5..C. Lord b Ogilby | 2 | run out | 2 |
| 6..Crosby b Soott | 0 | b Ogilby | 0 |
| 7..Saunders b Scott | 0 | b Ogilby | 0 |
| 8..Pomeroy run out | 2 | run out | 0 |
| 9..Chalmers not out | 1 | not out | 0 |
| 10..L. Saunders c and b Scott | 0 | Congreve b Pomeroy | 14 |
| Byes 3, wides 5 | 8 | Wides 4, byes 8 | 12 |
| Total | 22 | Total | 74 |

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.—Our trans-Atlantic brethren appear not to have abated one jot in their ardor for the success of this favorite game; at least such is the inference to be drawn from a glance at the match list of the Marylebone Club and those of the counties of Sussex and Surrey. Among the most important, and those which are most likely to attract attention from this side, are:

Monday, June 7, at Lord's—All-England Eleven vs. United All-England Eleven—For the Cricketers' Fund.
Monday, June 14, at Lord's—M. C. C. and Ground vs. Sussex.
Monday, July 5, at Lord's—Kent, with three players, vs. All-England.
Monday, July 12, at Lord's—Gentlemen vs. Players.
Monday, July 26, at Lord's—All England vs. United All-England Eleven. For the benefit of George Parr (return.)
June 10, at Brighton—Surrey vs. Kent and Sussex.
July 8, at the Oval— do. do. do. do (return.)
July 22, at the Oval—Surrey vs. All-England.

These are only about one-fourth of the matches to be played by the three parties mentioned, to say nothing of the counties of Nottingham and Kent, besides an innumerable host of town and city club matches, and those between village and village. In fact, we cannot begin to convey an idea of the immense number, in mere words, or show the extent of the growth of cricket in this its birth-place. We have a hope, however, that we shall one day see it as much patronized and taken part in by the people of this country. No one can deny but that it would be a great good; such being the case, why should we not try to encourage it all that lays in our power, and identify ourselves with some of the many clubs that are already established. We all need exercise and relaxation from business to a greater or less extent, and should therefore study our health and interest by joining in some such amusement.

ANTICIPATED CHANGE IN THE LAW ON BOWLING.—Notice has been given to the Marylebone Club, by the Hon. Robert Grimstone, of the following alterations to be proposed in the "Laws of Cricket:" "To repeal law No. 10, and to substitute the following: 'The ball must be bowled. If thrown or jerked, or if the bowler, in preparing to deliver, or in the actual delivery of the ball, shall raise his hand or arm above his shoulder, the umpire shall call 'no ball.'"

A MEMBER OF A CLUB REFUSING TO PAY HIS SUBSCRIPTION.—At the Manchester County Court, last week, before R. B. Brandit, Esq, judge, Ephraim Sparrow was sued by the Cheetham Hill Cricket Club, of which he was a member, for the recovery of £1 1s, a year's subscription. The question whether such a club can recover has often been discussed, and the Broughton Cricket Club, having some time since brought a similar action, lost it; but they did not take the same grounds as were taken in the present case. The defendant had been a member of the Cheetham Hill Club two years, and in the first year he paid his subscription, which was due in advance, on the 1st of January. In the second year, however, he refused to pay his subscription, although occasionally sitting on the committee; his objection being that he had left the neighborhood, and did not consider himself a member. By the 14th rule of the club it was provided that any person desirious of withdrawing should give a written notice to that effect to the Secretary before the 1st of January; and, having done so, he should be considered to cease membership at the end of the year. The defendant, however, had not given any such notice. Mr. Brandt gave judgement for the plantiffs, with costs. The defendant objected to pay the costs, on which his honor reminded him that "the giblets always went with the goose."—[Bell's Life, March 21.

# HAMLET'S GHOST;

## AND HOW HE WAS TORMENTED.

SAM J—— used to play at the Pittsburgh Theatre. His role was villains, robbers, brigands, pirates and other like agreeable characters. During a certain vacation of the theatrical season, Sam took a trip to the rural districts and gave Shakesperian readings. As he was reading Hamlet to a small audience in Youngstown, in Ohio, one evening, he was subjected to a slight interruption. He had arrived to the line, "I am thy father's spirit, Hamlet," when a voice in a remote part of the hall cried out, sneeringly, "Pooh, pooh!"

The actor paused a moment, but as the voice was still, he proceeded. "I'm thy father's spirit," he repeated, in ghostly tones.

"Oh nonsense—humbug—gas!" the unknown voice cried, more sneeringly than before. It was evidently an inebriated voice, for startling hiccoughs were scattered through its discourse. Once more the actor stopped and glanced uneasily around the hall. Not seeing the offender, however, he concluded to proceed, and again said, though in rather more petulant tones than the ghost of Hamlet's daddy is supposed to speak in, "I am thy father's spirit, Hamlet."

Ha, ha, ha! ironically laughed the unknown individual, "ain't you ashamed of yourself? Git out?"

The actor was now thoroughly mad. Laying down the "text," he violently requested that somebody put that drunken man out. The audience was mad too, and cries of "put him out" arose all over the hall. The inebriated man rose with considerable difficulty, and supporting himself by leaning against the wall, said: "I don't wish (hic) to disturb this aujince, but that man's a impostor. He's tryin to palm hisself off as Shakspeare. He's a —— humbug! Shakspeare (hic) died more'n twenty years ago in Ingland!" The intoxicated individual (he was an itinerant dealer in tin ware, it subsequently appeared) was put out and the show went on.

# SPORTS ABROAD.

*From Bell's Life in London, April 4.*

## THE RING.

### FIGHTS TO COME.

MAY 4.—Flatcatcher and Henley—£15 a side, London.
18.—Sims and Bandoff—£25 a side, London.
26.—Bob Travers and Johnny Walker—£100 a side, London.
JUNE 1.—Lynch and Harrington—$25 a side, London.
15.—Tom Sayers and Tom Paddock—£100 a side and the Belt, London.
JULY 6.—Baylis and Fleet—£25 a side, Midland Circuit.

### Fight between Jesse Hatton and Henry Cooper (the Baker), for £25 a Side.

The encounter between these two men took place on Tuesday, and was brought to a satisfactory termination. Neither of the combatants hold any high position among the notables of the P. R., Hatton throughout his career having been more noticed for his pluck and indomitable resolution than for skill and science. His last appearance in the ring prior to the present tourney was with Plantagenet Green, by whom he had the mortification to be defeated. Though a defeated man, his backers were determined to give him another chance, hence his present match. Cooper has fought twice within the ropes, having met Bill Hayes and George Crockett, to both of whom he had to succumb, not, however, striking his flag to the first mentioned of these accomplished masters of the art until after a long and protracted struggle. A period of some eight or nine years has elapsed since Cooper last fought, and as he must now be getting stale, we think it was imprudent on his part to let his desire for fame get the better of his judgment, and that more particularly as he was in a position that rendered the wish to enter the P. R. again quite a matter of choice. In weight the combatants were confined to 10st., and they went to scale at Mr. Durrant's, High-street, Shadwell, on the all-eventful morning, when both were found to be well within the mark, Hatton, however, having the advantage of some three or four pounds. The company embarked at Tilbury, and the scene of action was quickly reached. The ring was soon formed by the commissary, and on entering the list Cooper had for his seconds Jack Hicks and Mike Madden, while Harry Brunton and Bos Tyler did the polite for Hatton, who in betting was the favorite at 5 to 4. Cooper won the toss for corner, and appeared full of confidence.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. Hatton looked as grave as a mute, while Cooper was smiling, and appeared to be on the best of terms with himself. No time was lost in sparring, for Harry at once opened the ball, dashing out the right with much force on Hatton's knowledge-box. Jesse followed, hit out with both mawleys, and in closing near the ropes, Cooper went down.

2. Both men came eagerly up, and went to work with much more spirit than skill. Jesse, in the exchanges, planted a stinging smash with the right on the ear, drawing *first blood*; when Cooper, in getting away, went down in the middle of the ring.

3. Hatton hit out left and right, but did not do much execution; Cooper, in return, planted the right on the head, and in a rally they fought to the ropes, and after a slight struggle the Baker was the first to salute mother earth.

4. No sooner had the men met than they hit away in the most determined manner, Hatton getting home on the head, but not effectively, from the fact of his mawley being partly open. Cooper, in the exchanges, planted a heavy thwack or two on the nob, and in the fall Harry pitched on his head.

5. Both men came gaily up, and in the exchanges fought all round the ring. The hitting appeared to be of a telling description, but still did not make much impression on Cooper, who, when near the ropes, planted the right with good force on the top part of Jesse's cranium. In a close the combatants struggled for the fall, Harry being under.

6. Wild but spirited exchanges, the hitting being decidedly in favor of Cooper, and in the fall, Jesse was under.

7. Hatton lunged out left and right, but did not succeed in getting home. As Harry retreated he followed, and in a rally the combatants fought to the ropes, when Jesse threw his man a back fall.

8. Jesse commenced the attack; he dashed out left and right with more force than judgment, and in the counter hitting got home on the nob. In a rally they fought to a close, and as a finish to a wild, rattling round, Hatton went down.

9. Hatton short with the left, and in a second attempt did not land the alderman. As Cooper manœuvred, Jesse followed, and in the counter hitting Cooper had all the best. Jesse, in breaking from his opponent, got on the ropes, and extricated himself from an awkward position by getting down.

10. Jesse got well on the nob with the left and right, but open handed. As Harry retreated, Jesse followed, lunging out in a most desperate manner with both mawleys. Cooper, as they closed, got a rattler on the head, when Hatton fell in the middle of the ring.

11. The combatants rattled away in merry style, and in a rally closed, when both went to grass.

12. Harry planted the right full on the head, and in the half arm exchanges both men pegged away in earnest at the head and body until both went down, Jesse being under.

13. Hatton, in dashing after his man, slipped and fell on one knee; on the instant he recovered his perpendicular, and in the exchanges Cooper got well on the head; Jesse bored in to close, and after some well intended fibbing, both went down, Hatton being under.

14. Harry, in the exchanges, planted the right full on Jesse's left peeper, from which the crimson at once became visible; Hatton for the moment appeared to be staggered, but immediately recovered himself, closed with his antagonist at the ropes, and in the fall both went to grass.

15. Hatton came up considerably distressed, when Cooper administered a heavy hit on the head with the right; Jesse, in a wild, but determined manner, fought to a close, and, as a finish, was under in the fall.

16. Jesse came from his corner as though suffering from physical prostration; while Cooper appeared to be as strong on his pins as at the commencement. Indeed, the Baker had now a fine lead in the exchanges; Harry got home one or two rattling spanks, when Jesse went down.

17. Hatton dashed at his man, lunging out the left and right in a wild and impetuous manner, but did little or no execution. Cooper, in a rally, fought his man to the ropes, and, as Jesse fell, rolled over him.

18. Harry home full on the nob, when Jesse closed, and, in the fall, both went down.

From this to the end of the 28th round the fighting was all in favor of Cooper, but when they were about to commence the 29th round the police were found to be making for the ring, and hostilities had at once to be suspended, the contest thus far having occupied exactly forty-six minutes. There was still plenty of time left to bring the contest to a conclusion, therefore all once more got on board, and soon reached a fresh battle-field. The ring was for the second time formed, and the fight renewed. During the journey to the second ring Hatton had the utmost attention paid to him by his seconds, and there can be no doubt that the rest allowed him by the interference of the police was of the utmost benefit. No sooner had the contest been recommenced than Hatton, from almost the opening round, took a decided lead, and undoubtedly fought much better than he had done at first. Any details beyond those already described would be quite superfluous, and it will be sufficient for us to say that, in the whole, fifteen more rounds were fought, making the total number 43. In the last three of these bouts Hatton planted on his opponent with telling force, first knocking him down with a stinger from the right, and then again in the last round getting home heavily on the ribs, which at once gave Cooper the *coup-de-grace*, for, on time being called, he was unwilling to again come to the scratch, so that Hatton was hailed the winner, having completely won the contest out of the fire. Cooper, by the manner in which he gave in, much disappointed his friends, by whom he was considered to have shown the white feather, and many remarks by no means of a complimentary character were passed on him. He, however, assured us that it was at the moment quite impossible for him to stand to renew the fight, in consequence of the severity of the hit, in addition to which he wished it to be known that he had formerly had three ribs broken, and this no doubt made the pain he felt the more severe. This, Hatton informs us, is the last time he will ever appear in the ring, for, being a winner, he does not intend to tempt Fortune any more, so that it will for the future be useless to challenge him.

## THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

TOM SAYERS AND TOM PADDOCK.—Another deposit of £10 a side for this match was made at Jem Ward's, King's Arm's, Whitechapel, on Wednesday night, when Jem had a house full of friends to meet the Champion. To their disappointment however, Sayers did not put in an appearance according to promise. The next deposit, of $10 a side, must be staked at Alec Keene's, on Wednesday week, when Jem Ward has promised to take the chair. Sayers takes his last benefit previous to his going into training, at Pablo's Circus, North-street, Bristol, on Monday evening, when all the Bristol Fancy will lend the champion a hand.

BLOUNT OF HANDSWORTH AND DONNELLY OF LONDON.—These men were matched to fight at 7st 10lb. for £10 a side, and went to scale at T. Baker's, at Westbromwich, on Tuesday, and were within the stipulated weight. Hockley House, on the Shelford road, twelve miles from Birmingham, was the place of meeting, and there an excellent ring was pitched. The men looked in first-rate condition, Donnelly was the taller and longer in the reach, but Blount was the favorite at 6 to 4. He got first blood in the second round from the mouthpiece, and the knock-down blow in the fifth round. Round after round took place with nearly equal administration of punishment, and after contending for one hour and a quarter the police put in an appearance, and a move was hastily made; a ring, however, was again pitched in the neighborhood of Shirley, nearer home, when the men again got to work. Donelly evidently showing signs of great weakness and having both eyes damaged. He, however, persevered on till two hours and a half had expired, when in the 98th round he was so exhausted that he fell without a blow; Blount, therefore, was declared the winner.

T. CONEELEY AND K. FOSTER.—These Birmingham men met on Tuesday, near the Cock, Rubery-Hill, at 8st 11lb, for £10 a side. Foster was the favorite at 5 and 6 to 4. He got first blood from the mouthpiece in the second round, and Conneeley the knock down in the seventh round. Foster had the best of the fight in the early part; he managed to get home on Toby's peepers, completely closing the left. Toby, however, was game, and just as he was turning the fight in his favor the police interfered. A hasty retreat was made to Selby Oak Valley, where a second interruption took place, when the referee ordered the men to meet on Saturday to fight it out. They fought one hour and twenty-five minutes and 69 rounds. The men have since agreed to draw the stakes.

LYNCH (THE AMERICAN) AND HARRINGTON.—At Jem Ward's, King's Arms' Whitechapel, on Monday, articles were drawn up and £2 10s a side between Charley Lynch and Young Harrington, who are to fight on the 1st of June, for £25 a side. Neither man to exceed 8st.

WALKER AND TRAVERS.—Another deposit, of £10 a side, between these men, is to be made at Nat Langham's, on Wednesday next.

JOHNNY WALKER, in answer to Bos Tyler and his master, H. Brunton, thinks that they would have been better employed in challenging some other man than him, at present, knowing, as H. Brunton does, that the present match entirely devolves on himself, but, rather than they shall be disappointed, he will fight both for £200 a side.

MIKE MADDEN, in answer to Jem Mace, has staked £2 in our hands, and will fight Mace at catch weight, in three weeks, if Mace stakes £15 to £10 or £30 to £20, according to his own proposition. Mace can be "on" by covering the £2.

## PEDESTRIANISM.

MILE RACE AT MANCHESTER.—A mile match between Job Smith (of Hulme) and James Sanderson (of Whitworth, near Rochdale,) better known by the *soubriquet* of Treacle, took place on the 27th of March, at the Copenhagen Grounds, Newton-heath, near Manchester. Soon after noon crowds were seen wending their way to the venue, and at the time the race was run there could not have been less than 5,000 persons present, upwards of 4,500 having paid for admission to the ground, hundreds, we may say thousands, coming from Rochdale to back their man, they being particularly *sweet* on their "Treacle." The friends of Job Smith were also very sanguine of success, he having defeated Cummings in London only a fortnight previously, and won a mile handicap at Sheffield a short time before, but in his last match with Sanderson—distance two miles—the "Rochde" lad defeated him easily. At the commencement the Rochdale people had the most money, and bet 2 to 1 freely, but it, as all other things, must have an end, and at about an hour before the race the betting got to evens. At this time a train arrived from Rochdale with a bevy of Sanderson's friends who changed the betting to 6 to 5, and at the start laid as much as 6 to 4 on their man. The distance to be traversed was three laps minus fifty-five yards. The men came out almost together, both looking in excellent condition, Sanderson being quite a model; Smith, his opponent, being a much taller and stouter man. They soon disrobed, were rubbed down, and at the second attempt an even start was effected, Sanderson taking the lead by about two yards, Job Smith running quietly and easily in the rear until he got opposite the Stand the second time, about 1,100 yards having been traversed, when Job turned his head to the Stand, and, raising his left arm in the air, laughed, rushed in front, was never headed, and won easily by twelve yards, jumping over the goal. The cheers of his friends were loud and vociferous, but not so great as they were on the occasion of Sanderson beating *him* at their last match. The grounds were, as usual, well kept. The time occupied by the winner was 4min. 35sec.—[Era.

PEDESTRIAN FEATS.—On the evenings of Thursday and yesterday, a large crowd assembled in Cowan-street, Stirling, to witness the feats of a pedestrian named W. Sharpe. On Thursday evening, he walked three miles in twenty-four minutes, bringing in, during the last half mile, a 56lb. weight suspended in his mouth by a bankerchief. Last night he walked the distence of seven miles within an hour—accomplishing his task within a minute and a half of the specified time; a half cwt. having been suspended from his mouth, as on the previous night, during the last half mile. At the close he threw a half cwt. twenty-one times over his head within a minute. We are not aware whether any responsible party measured off the ground. Had this been done and made publicly known it would have been more satisfactory. We can testify, however, that the rate at which he walked, and he did not attempt to leap or run, was certainly extraordinary. The crowd (and a number of "kilties" from the Castle were among them) were kept, to the amusement of those present, at a pretty smart trot. The dust flying up from their feet incommoded, we should think, the pedestrian not a little. It has been intimated that this evening he is to run eleven miles within an hour. He is a man apparently about 5ft. 5 in., and af a light and wiry appearance.—Glasgow Daily Mail.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.—A prisoner in jail lately sent to his creditors the following proposal, which, he believed, would be for their mutual benefit:

"I have been thinking that it is very bad for me to lie here and put you to expense. My being so chargeable to you has given me great uneasiness. I know not what it may cost you in the end; therefore, what I would say is this:

"You let me out of prison, and instead of nine shillings, you shall allow me only seven shillings a week and the other two shillings go towards the debt."

SALE OF THE MUSEUM, OR THE DOORKEEPER.—A little ragged urchin had a curiosity to see Barnum's Museum the other day, and quietly stepped in by the doorkeeper, who caught him by the arm and demanded his quarter. The little urchin drew up to his full height, and told the man he didn't want to *buy* his museum, he wanted to see it. The doorkeeper handed him in, and also politely offered him his hat in the bargain.

EXTRAORDINARY LAMB.—Last week a ewe, in the possession of Mr. W. Allchin, Linton, brought forth two lambs, one of which had the unusual good fortune to possess two perfect head, four ears, and four eyes. It only lived seven hours to enjoy this great liberality of nature, and is to be stuffed.

BACK-GAMMON.—"Do you like backgammon?" said a serving woman, the other day, on board a packet, to rather a raw youngster. "I don't know, ma'am," said he, "I never ate any."

ON BONES.—There are thirty pounds of blood in the human frame, and two hundred and forty-eight bones. The latter does not include whalebones.

# THE GAME OF CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ Several matters of interest to correspondents which we had expected to give this week must again lie over on account of the Solution of Prob. 97, itself crowded over from last week.

ALBERT CONNYER, Esq., Mile Centre, N. Y.—Well done with our "Prize Prob." 110! You are the first and, thus far, the only one who has solved accurately this elaborate composition. The Prize shall be forwarded, so as to reach you with or soon after this notice. One, a personal friend, got on the right track, the idea and form of the final *coup*, but overran the number of moves in the middle play.

DUNEDIN, Brooklyn.—Welcome, old friend, to our corps. We *have* been, and, now, let us ever remain friends and co-laborers. Thanks for Prob. K; your C. and D. we also have in our possession; and shall now consider them our own. Prob. 111 is, indeed, very neat.

X. Y. Z., SENIOR.—You appear to be correct; we'll ask him?

L. F. B., Clev land, Ohio.—Good joke; capital! Will lay it before our readers, that all may have a turn at the laugh. "Trouble us" just so again at the first opportunity, and no excuses for it, either.

CUSHNOC Augusta, Me.—Many thanks for those selections; they shall be used, as opportunity presents. We have been trying to get those books for a long time, but have not yet succeeded. Your errand here shall be done. By the way, is that little master of eight years of age still playing in your Club? One of the same age made his *debut* in our West-End Club, last week, played five games, and won them all.

Y. Y. Z., Baltimore, Md.—A P can pass *any piece*, under the circumstances named, with perfect impunity. It is to adverse P's, *only*, that the *en passant* question applies. Our warmest thanks for the very marked personal kindness of your letter; those matters next week, probably.

THEO, Boston.—Your solution of Problem 111 is accurate and complete. The two latter are variations merely, not different solutions; since they all arise from the same key move, 1..Q to her 6th.

B. W., JR., Jersey City.—The proposed move shall be kept in remembrance.

SEQUENCE, Albany.—In the nick o' time; thank you.

WANKINCO, Wareham, Mass.—We pass it over for him to inspect.

J. P., Philad'a.—Wankinco says that if for the 1st move in defending his Problem 106 you had played K to his 5th, instead of P takes B, he thinks your solution will *not* "wash."

EN PRISE, Newark, N. J.—Your last move seems to have been *Q R*, not K R, to K B 2d; was it not so? Presuming X. Y. Z. is right, and as he has made the move you anticipated, we append your reply.

☞ All our match players will see the importance of being very accurate in their notation; a seemingly redundant letter is better than an omission.

THEO. M. BROWN.—The "prize" has been fairly won, and is on its way ere this. Please dedicate to Mr. Conyer a regular brain-splitter.

CAREW, Cattskill, N. Y.—Documents sent. We take pleasure in answering your inquiry. When our private Chess pupils enter upon a match by correspondence, they bring us the Opening, with the *agreed moves*; ask and receive careful instruction upon the theory of that opening, are shown the leading prospective variations over the board, the passages in the books to which to look for such instruction as they may choose to study out; and then, with a game or two played out, are put *solely* "upon their own metal;" the Editor, as in all other match games, studiously avoiding all knowledge of the positions.

AGAMENTICUS, Lynn, Mass.—Thank you for giving us an appearance; it is now your turn to give *us* something; you have the floor.

PROF. GEO. ALLEN, Philad'a.—We believe we have a copy of one of the American editions of Walker's "Chess Made Easy," viz: Baltimore, 1839, which you require, that we would be glad to exchange, as we do not care, particularly, for books of mere bibliographical interest, after once possessing the best obtainable edition of any given work. We trust the package sent privately has reached you.

JACOB ELSON and CAREW.—You will be gratified with us, we doubt not, to hear that a very judicious friend, and a brother Editor, has spoken in terms of pointed commendation of your last problems, respectively, in our columns.

CAMBRIDGE, Boston.—"Your apology is accepted," especially since you come bringing such welcome news as the following items:

The *American Union*, a weekly paper published in Boston, will appear in about a week with a Chess Column, to be edited by an eminent problem composer of Massachusetts.

By the way, the Boston *Gazette* is to have a Chess column hereafter. "The work goes bravely on."

THE BOSTON TOURNAMENT is nearly completed. The four victors in the 2d set, were re-matched for the 3d round, thus:—

1..Dr. Richardson *vs.* Mr. Ware.
2.."Cambridge" *vs.* Mr. C——.

And Mr. W. has won the 1st of these matches.

PATTERSON, Philad'a.—Call at 1451 Vine street on our correspondent next answered, and you will get the information, and a cordial introduction to just such a circle as you wish. Solutions just so. You've caught us, fact!

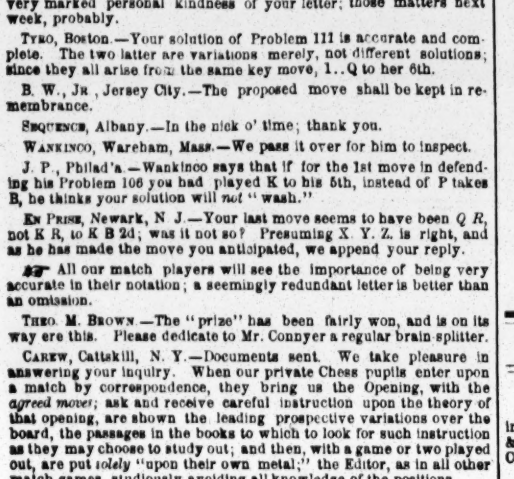
UN PION, Philad'a.—Is the above address correct? The Boston committee, anticipating your move, forwarded it and its reply with their last; remarking that they have now a game won by force; and complimenting you by calling it a "hard-earned victory." Would it not be better to resign this game and, demanding your *revanche*, commence a fresh match?

KING'S BISHOP'S PAWN, Philad'a.—Solution correct; the closing paragraph of your letter was very welcome. Give our compliments to Prof. Vethake, and ask him if he has not some estrays from his chess-playing days, with which he would like to assist us in pleasing and instructing the multitude of rising players, flocking around us.

C. W. C., Esq., London, C. W.—The event of Mr. Staunton's non-acceptance of Mr. Morphy's challenge vindicates the soundness of your views, and even of the very terms in which they were expressed to us.

### PROBLEM NO. 112.—J. H. W., M. D.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and give mate in four moves.

### GAME NO. 112.

Recently played by correspondence, between our contributor Theo. M. Brown, and his brother J. Smith Brown, President of the Penn Yan (N. Y.) Chess Club.

MUZIO GAMBIT.

| Attack, T. M. B. | Defence, J. S. B. | Attack, T. M. B. | Defence, J. S. B. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 16..Q to K Kt 5 | Q Kt to K 3 |
| 2..P-K B 4 | K P × P | 17..K B-Kt 4 *bolder* | B P × Kt *worse* |
| 3..K Kt-B 3 | P-K Kt 4 | 18..K B × Q Kt | B P × B |
| 4..K B-Q B 4 | P-K Kt 5 | 19..Q-K R 5 + | K-Q sq |
| 5..Castles | Q-K 2 | 20..K R-B 7 | Kt-K 2 |
| 6..P-Q 4 | B P × Kt | 21..R × Kt *bolder* | K × R |
| 7..Q × B 3d P | Q Kt-B 3 | 22..B-K Kt 5 + | K-B sq |
| 8..Q × B 2d P | Q Kt-Q sq | 23..R-K B sq + | K-Kt sq |
| 9..Q Kt-B 3 | P-Q 3 | 24..K P × P | P-K R 3 |
| 10..Q Kt-Q 5 *bad* | Q-her 2 | 25..B-K 7 | P-K 4 *worst* |
| 11..P-K 5 | Q Kt-K 3 | 26..P-K Kt 4 | Q B-Kt 2 |
| 12..Q-K B 6 | K B-Kt 2 | 27..Q-B 7 + | K-R 2 |
| 13..Q-K B 5 | P-Q B 3 | 28..R-B 6 | R-B sq |
| 14..P-Q B 3 *bold* | P-Q Kt 4 | 29..R × R P + | K × R |
| 15..K B-K 2 | Q Kt-Q sq | 30..Q mates. | Position is force. |

The most entertaining specimen of correspondence play we ever read—a masterpiece, on the part of the Attack. Our students will be interested to compare this game with our No. 71, also by correspondence, and at the same opening, between "De Prelontaine" and "Lopez."

### A FIT COMPANION.

Between our contributor Lopez, of Brooklyn, and an amateur, at Bechtel's Chess Divan.

MUZIO GAMBIT.

| Attack, Ruy Lopez. | Defence, Amateur. | Attack, Ruy Lopez | Defence, Amateur. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..P to K 4 | P to K 4 | 9..R × B 2d P | K Kt to B 3 |
| 2..P-K B 4 | K P × P | 10..P-K 5 | Q-K 2 |
| 3..K Kt-B 3 | P-K Kt 4 | 11..R × K Kt | Q × B 2d P + |
| 4..K B-Q B 4 | P-K Kt 5 | 12..K × K P | Q × K P |
| 5..Castles | B-Q B 4 + | 13..Q-K B 3 | K-his 2 |
| 6..P-Q 4 | Kt P × Kt | 14..R-K B 5 | Q-K Kt 2 + |
| 7..Q P × B | B 3d P × P | 15..Q B-K Kt 5 +, and the Defence resigned; he is mated by force in a few moves. | |
| 8..B × B 1st P + | K-his B sq | | |

The double-barrelled force of Lopez' last move is a good practical illustration of several answers we have given to correspondents at various times.

### ENIGMA NO. 113.—BY EUGENE B COOK.

From the *Lynn News*.

WHITE.—K at Q B 2; R at K B 4; B at K Kt 7; Kt at Q B 3; P's at K R 3, and Q B 6th.

BLACK.—K at his Kt 4; B at K R 8; P's at K B 5, K Kt 3, K B 6, and K 4th.

White to play and mate in four moves.

### MATCH GAMES.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

GAME SECOND.—EVANS GAMBIT.

| White—Philadelphia. | Black—Boston. |
|---|---|
| 28..P to Q R 5 | R takes K B P |
| 29..Q to K B 3 | R takes R |
| 30..Q takes R | B to Q 5th |

BETWEEN X. Y. Z., SENIOR, AND EN PRISE.

| Black—X. Y. Z. | White—En Prise. |
|---|---|
| 25..B to K Kt 3 | K to his sq |
| 26..P to Q B 4 | K R to K B 2 |
| 27..P to Q Kt 3 | Kt to K 7th |

BETWEEN LOPEZ AND METELLUS.

| Black—Lopez. | White—Metellus. |
|---|---|
| 12..P to Q Kt 4 | P to Q B 3 |
| 13..Kt P takes B | B P takes Kt |
| 14..K B takes Q 2d P | |

BETWEEN H. A. B. AND CRICKETER.

| White—H. A. B. | Black—Cricketer. |
|---|---|
| 10..Q B to K Kt 5 | Q to K Kt 3 |
| 11..P to Q 5 | Q Kt to Q 5 |

BETWEEN B. W., JR., AND G. H. H.

| Black—B. W., Jr. | White—G. H. H. |
|---|---|
| 6..P to K 5 | P to Q 4 |
| 7..K P takes Kt | P takes B |
| 8..P takes Kt P | |

BETWEEN ALBANY AND UTICA.

GAME FIRST.—EVANS GAMBIT.

| Attack—Albany. | Defence—Utica. |
|---|---|
| 11..Q B takes K Kt | Kt P takes B |
| 12..K Kt to R 4 | P to K B 4 |
| 13..Q Kt to B 3 | B 2d P takes P |
| 14..Q Kt takes P | |

BETWEEN L. F. B. AND VINCENZIO.

| Attack—L. F. B. | Defence—Vincenzio. |
|---|---|
| 5..P to Q 3 | P to K R 3 |
| 6..Castles | Castles |
| 7..Q Kt to K 2 | P to Q 3 |

# CHEQUERS OR DRAUGHTS.

### ANDERSON'S WORK ON DRAUGHTS.

THIS work, the most reliable Draught book ever published, containing the Standard Laws of the Game, with numerous games, diagrams, &c., &c., is now for sale at the CLIPPER office. Price, $2 per copy. Copies forwarded to all parts of the country on receipt of the price.

☞ In consequence of the tardiness of some of our contributors in the matter of "making a move," we shall adopt the following rule, viz: The party delaying to move over two weeks shall be adjudged to have lost the game; and such game shall be accordingly withdrawn.

### THE THEORY OF THE MOVE AND ITS CHANGES.—[Continued.]

BY JOHN PATTERSON, MATHEMATICIAN, 70 Abbotsford Place, Glasgow, Scotland.

*From Anderson's Treatise.*

Apply the former "Rule of Captures" to *each of the sets separately*, taking care to reckon in both cases *all captures* upon the board of an *even* number of pieces. In this manner the state of the move is found for *each* set, as in the case of equal forces it is found for *either*, so that the rule of captures is in this way used twice instead of once, and this is all the difference subsisting between equal and unequal forces in regard to the application of the rule. We might, indeed, with perfect propriety, and with unerring precision, apply in every instance, and at each successive capture, the rule of unequal forces, for as no mutual captures are actually simultaneous, a temporary inequality of forces is the never-failing accompaniment of capturing operations.—[To be continued.]

### A CARD.

SALEM, April 20, 1858.

DRAUGHT ED. CLIPPER—*Dear Sir:* Enclosed find two positions. You can examine them, and if you find them up to the mark, publish them, any time when it best suits your convenience. I can wait as long as you can hold on. I see you are troubled somewhat by grumblers. Now, what is there worse than a grumbler, particularly when backed by jealousy and selfishness, as in this case they must be? Don't doubt they would like to have you neglect your little million Draught contributors, and serve them exclusively. My advice is, tip them right out the wagon, and don't let them get in again until they promise to be decent. Your Draught department grows so rapidly that you can't find space to keep pace. It is a giant in comparison with everything of the kind ever before attempted.

Yours, &c. G. R. MARDEN.

As I don't like to go in "blind," will you publish an Enigma, composed of letters, if I send one?

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEMO, Princeton, N. J.—We publish a position from you this week. Let us hear from you often. See game by Harry, this week.

A. F., New York.—By the way, why in the name of everything tedious don't you make your move? Do so at once, or we shall be obliged to withdraw the game to make room for others.

BOND, Cincinnati, O.—We trust you have not ceased to remember us, and that we shall soon have evidence in the form of "something to print."

AUGUSTUS, Winchester, Mass.—We congratulate you on the fine compliment paid your analysis by our mutual friend Martin. We have a position of yours on hand, which will appear soon.

AMERICAN, Buffalo, N. Y.—As an evidence that your position has *not* been "forgotten" or "mislaid," it appears in the present number. Always glad to hear from you. We got your letter directed to us through the Post Office, after it lay there some three weeks and was advertised! For the future please address CLIPPER, No. 80 Ann street, New York.

BRO. JONATHAN, Philad'a.—We are anxiously waiting to hear from you regarding the new mode of numbering the board.

KNOW NOTHING, Lancaster, N. Y.—We feel perfectly confident that you will not "cut our acquaintance" for the non-publication of your games, which have been forwarded at different times. They shall appear.

HARRY, of Buffalo, N. Y.—We publish "Maid of the Mill" this week. Do you know who N. Gine is?

PATRICIUS, New York.—Thanks. All O. K.

YOUNG AMERICA, Centreville, Conn.—Thanks for positions. Be kind enough in future to forward diagrams.

G. R. MARDEN, Salem, Mass.—Thanks for your two last. We like your letter.

CLYDE, N. Y.—All right.

### SOLUTION OF POSITION NO. 209.

NEW SERIES.

BY HARRY, OF BUFFALO.

| White. | | Black. | | White. | | Black. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1..30 to 25 | | 27 to 18 | | 5..21 | 17 | 9 | 13 |
| 2..22 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 6..18 | 23* | 13 | 22 |
| 3..25 | 21 | 17 | 22 | 7..28 | 30, and wins. | | |
| 4..18 | 18 | 22 | 26 | | | | |

* Whites have the move, but cannot win without this exchange, which does not change the move.

### SOLUTION OF POSITION NO. 210.

NEW SERIES.

BY T. L. GRAHAM.

| White. | | Black. | | White. | | Black. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1..26 to 23 | | 10 to 26 | | 4..17 to 14 | | 10 to 17 | |
| 2..18 | 15 | 11 | 18 | 5..28 | 24 | 20 | 27 |
| 3..10 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 6..32 | 28, and "skunks." | | |

### GAME NO. 3.—VOL. VI.

BY HARRY, OF BUFFALO.

THE MAID OF THE MILL.

| Black. | | White. | | Black. | | White. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1..11 to 15 | | 22 to 17 | | 10.. 6 to 15 | | 30 to 26 | |
| 2..15 | 18a | 23 | 14 | 11.. 8 | 11 | 24 | 19(1) |
| 3.. 9 | 18 | 17 | 14 | 12..15 | 24 | 32 | 28 |
| 4..10 | 17 | 21 | 14 | 13.. 9 | 18b | 28 | 19 |
| 5.. 6 | 9 | 26 | 23 | 14..11 | 15 | 19 | 10 |
| 6.. 8 | 11 | 24 | 20 | 15..18 | 22 | 26 | 17 |
| 7..11 | 15 | 28 | 24 | 16..13 | 22 | 25 | 18 |
| 8.. 4 | 8 | 23 | 19 | 17.. 5 | 9 | 14 | 5 |
| 9.. 2 | 6 | 19 | 10 | 18.. 7 | 32 | B. wins. | |

a This opening is not legitimately Maid of the Mill, according to Anderson, but in the absence of a more appropriate name, I have taken the liberty to call it such.

b This wins. No other move could even draw.

(1)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11.. | | 22 | 26 | 14..11 | 26 | 25 | 21 |
| 12..12 | 16(2) | 24 | 19a | 15..18 | 25 | 27 | 2 |
| 13..16 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 16.. 9 | 18 | 29 | 15 |
| | | | | | | W. wins. | |

a This wins: a move that might be overlooked by good players.

(2)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12.. 3 | 8a | 31 | 26 | 17..18 | 25 | 27 | 2 |
| 13..12 | 16 | 26 | 23 | 18..20 | 27 | 29 | 22 |
| 14.. 1 | 6 | 23 | 19(3) | 19.. 9 | 25 | 2 | 9 |
| 15..16 | 23 | 29 | 16 | 20.. 5 | 14 | 32 | 23 |
| 16..11 | 20 | 25 | 21 | 21.. 8 | 11 | B. wins. | |

a I doubt if Whites have a draw after this move when well played.

(3)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14.. | | 22 | 17 | 17..11 | 20 | 25 | 22 |
| 15.. 6 | 10(4) | 23 | 19a | 18..18 | 25 | 27 | 2 |
| 16..16 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 19..20 | 27 | 14 | 7 |
| | | | | | | W. wins. | |

a This wins very prettily; the Blacks could have won by moving 9 to 13 for 15th move, as follows:

(4)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15.. 9 | 13 | 25 | 22 | 19.. 6 | 10 | 32 | 28 |
| 16..18 | 25 | 29 | 22 | 20..10 | 15 | 27 | 23 |
| 17.. 8 | 12(5) | 22 | 18 | 21..22 | 25 | 24 | 19 |
| 18..15 | 22 | 28 | 18 | 22..15 | 22 | B. wins. | |

I think this shows Whites have no draw after Black's 12th, 3 to 8; Blacks might have lost at 17th move, thus:

(5)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17.. 6 | 9 | 23 | 19 | 19.. 8 | 12 | 32 | 27 |
| 18..16 | 28 | 27 | 18 | 20..12 | 16 | 27 | 23 |
| | | | | | | W. wins. | |

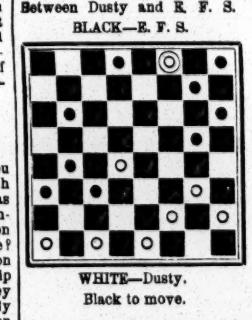
Harry submits this game for analysis, as it is new to him, perhaps not new to others.

### POSITION NO. 211.

NEW SERIES.

BY NEMO.

BLACK.



WHITE.

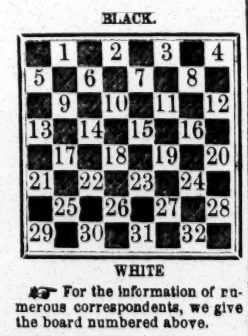
White to move and win.

### POSITION NO. 212.

NEW SERIES.

BY AMERICAN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move and win.

### MATCH GAMES

BETWEEN METELLUS AND A. F.

| Black—Metellus. | | White—A. F. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13..14 | 18 | 15 | 6 |
| 14..18 | 25 | | |

BETWEEN P. W. AND GREENHORN.

| Black—Greenhorn. | | White—P. W. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3.. 8 | 11 | 29 | 25 |
| 4.. 4 | 8 | 25 | 22 |
| 5.. 9 | 13 | 24 | 19 |
| 6.. 6 | 9 | 28 | 24 |

BETWEEN ON THE SQUARE AND PATRICIUS.

| Black, Patricius. | | White, On the Square. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1..11 | 15 | 22 | 17 |
| 2.. 8 | 11 | 23 | 19 |
| 3.. 9 | 14 | 17 | 18 |
| 4.. 4 | 8 | | |

BETWEEN CLYDE AND MACBETH.

| White, Macbeth. | | Black, Clyde. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4..23 | 16 | 12 | 19 |
| 5..22 | 18 | 8 | 12 |

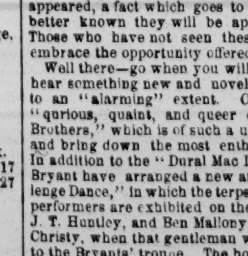
BETWEEN LE DIABLE AND AMERICAN.

| Black, Le Diable. | | White, American. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2.. 9 | 14 | 26 | 23 |
| 3.. 8 | 11 | 23 | 18 |
| 4..14 | 23 | 27 | 18 |
| 5.. 6 | 9 | | |

### MATCH GAME.

Between Dusty and E. F. S.

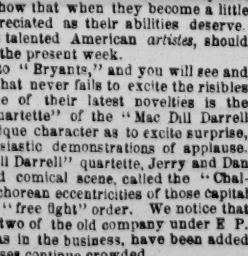
BLACK—E. F. S.



WHITE—Dusty.

Black to move.

BLACK.



WHITE

☞ For the information of numerous correspondents, we give the board numbered above.

# AMUSEMENTS.

## CITY SUMMARY.

Nothing of particular note has transpired in the theatrical world since our last, and no material improvement has been exhibited in the attendance, the weather being of an unfavorable nature the major part of the time. The Musard Concerts, with their "show beef" feature, and other noisy clap-trap accompaniments, have thus far failed to meet the anticipations of their projectors. The attendance, instead of improving, has fallen off, and a curtailment of expenses has, in consequence, become necessary; which will account for a reduction of the forces with which the "Musard" was inaugurated. The cause of the failure of this last importation may be ascribed, to a certain extent, to the humbug system of puffing in advance, for which the little manager is so noted. We believe Musard is "all hunk," however, whether the concerts prove successful or not.

Laura Keene has brought out in beautiful style, a new spectacle drama, called "Blanche of Brandywine," and which has met with a fair degree of success thus far. We notice that some of our city journals are disposed to find fault with "Sister Laura," for, what they call, her abandonment of the legitimate drama, and resorting to pieces of the melo-dramatic spectacle order. We do not coincide with them. Miss Keene stuck by the legitimate much longer than the success of such pieces merited, and some of the very journals that condemn her now, were extremely faint in her praise then. She has given us more (to us) new pieces during the season than any other manager, and while she was playing the legitimate to comparatively meagre audiences, the contemporaneous drama was attracting crowded assemblages nightly to other establishments. Sister Laura is right. Let her look out for her own bread and butter, and play such pieces as produce the best results in a financial point of view. Sensation stories are the feature now in the newspaper world, and we do not see why sensation plays should not meet with equal success. By the way, it would prove a splendid thing for some of our play-wrights to "adopt" the CLIPPER story of the "Dead Boxer" for the stage. It admits of many and beautiful situations for stage effect, etc. Who will try it on? In the meantime, go and see "Blanche of Brandywine," at Laura Keene's.

We regret to announce the death of the wife of Mr. T. B. Johnston, of Wallack's Theatre. This sad event took place on the 24th inst., after a short illness. Mrs. Johnston was a pleasing actress, and was formerly Annie Lee.

The engagement of the Wallers, at the Broadway, will terminate this week. Although they have not met with great success in a pecuniary sense, yet they have made their mark in the metropolis as most excellent delineators of Shakesperian *roles*. The latter part of their engagement attracted much better houses than when they first appeared, a fact which goes to show that when they become a little better known they will be appreciated as their abilities deserve. Those who have not seen these talented American *artistes*, should embrace the opportunity offered the present week.

Well there—go when you will to "Bryants," and you will see and hear something new and novel that never fails to excite the risibles to an "alarming" extent. One of their latest novelties is the "curious, quaint, and queer quartette" of the "Mac Dill Darrell Brothers," which is of such a unique character as to excite surprise, and bring down the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. In addition to the "Dural Mac Dill Darrell" quartette, Jerry and Dan Bryant have arranged a new and comical scene, called the "Challenge Dance," in which the terpsichorean eccentricities of those capital performers are exhibited on the "free fight" order. We notice that J. T. Huntley, and Ben Mallony, two of the old company under E. P. Christy, when that gentleman was in the business, have been added to the Bryants' troupe. The houses continue crowded.

Purdy has made some additions to his company, and the "galaxy of talent" now at that house will compare favorably with the attractions at other places. Mr. H. A. Perry, a gentleman who has in him the requisites for an actor of no common order, is now at this house, and, with Miss Denvil, an actress of much promise, is giving a series of dramatic renditions of a high order. That all tastes may be suited, the "dog star," Mr. Blanchard, and his quadrupedal accompaniments, nightly appear in their exciting and interesting performances. The obese "Captain" finds the National a paying property, but his prosperity should not allow him to forget that he owes the CLIPPER an old advertising bill. As the lawyers say, we merely refer to the fact to refreshen the gallant Captain's "forgetfulness."

Another "English" drama is the card at Burton's, John Brougham's "last adsurdity" having had its brief hour upon the stage. The new drama is called "Life among the Players in England and America," and has been manufactured to order, each individual attached to the company having been accurably measured for an appropriate part. Consequently, the new play is a most excellent fit, and takes gloriously with the audience. It is destined to have a successful run.

The "fast sisters," Helen and Lucille, closed their very successful engagement at the Bowery last week, and the Manager has fallen back upon "spectacle," "Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes," being revived here, "after an absence of fifteen years." The houses have not been quite so full as they were when the "Sisters" were there. A "double company, and 100 auxiliaries" are said to be engaged in the "revival." Gosh—what a lot of "quarters" it will take every salary day to pay these "auxiliaries."

Matt Peel's Campbell's Minstrels are growing in favor, and we are glad to know that they have been thus far liberally patronised. Matt is ever alive to the demands of the times, and never permits one novelty to pall upon the appetite, for he has a budget of good things, new and interesting, for every performance. Converse, the great banjo player, nightly receives the applause which his "conversations with the banjo" so richly merit. Cotton don't cotton to any one in *his line*, and Peel rings out the most vociferous peals of approbation and delight from his auditors. Don't fail to visit this clever troupe.

That trio of fun, Burton, Brougham, and Walcot, were announced to appear in the concert room on the 27th, on the occasion of a musical entertainment given by J. G. Maeder, at Mozart Hall. This is a new wrinkle.

The Ravels, at Niblo's, are leisurely going on with their "last farewell engagement in America," and, if nothing should intervene, may be enabled to bring it to a termination by the time the "Leviathan" arrives at Portland. Teresa Rolla's farewell benefit took place on the 26th. Teresa threatens to leave America, for Europe, in the Africa or Asia, on the 28th.

"Dolly" Davenport takes a benefit at Wallack's, on the 28th. Dolly's a "good egg," and we hope he may have a good house. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews have *not* volunteered their services, so far as we can learn.

Miss Sallie St. Claire, who has just concluded an engagement with Fleming, in Albany, is now at the Museum, where they also have the India-rubber man, the skeleton man, a number of wax men, and other curiosities of a like nature, to say nothing of the stone said to have been found tied to the body of Young Samuels. Barnum *is* on hand again, endeavoring to retrieve his "dilapidated fortune." We hope he may get it.

A very snug place of amusement has recently been started at No. 596 Broadway, where entertainments of a fair order, and of a varied description, are given with success. The new establishment is called the "Santa Claus," and has already become quite popular. R. W. Williams is the proprietor.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

They have a strong team at the Boston Theatre this week, an engagement having been effected with those excellent actors, Messrs. E. L. Davenport and Joseph Proctor. This team *ought* to draw, at all events.

Rumsey & Newcomb's Campbell's Minstrels are making their way Northward. On the conclusion of their New Orleans engagement, they proceeded to Mobile, where they performed last week, at the theatre.

Miss Charlotte Nickinson has left the profession, and, it is said, entered into an arrangement which will require her time and attention to be devoted to domestic affairs, such as cooking porter-house steaks for husband's dinner, &c. She took a final leave of the stage on the 21st of April, at Toronto, U. C. Thus they go—"few die, and none resign," unless it is to get married! Good bye, Charlotte.

Miss Fanny Denham, formerly with Brougham's company, when that gentleman had the Bowery Theatre, New York, has been travelling through the South and West since she left New York. She was at last accounts performing at the Apollo Theatre, in Evansville, Indiana. She will shortly return Eastward.

Signor Blitz was giving entertainments in Mobile, with his learned canary birds, feats of magic, etc.

Touching the recent rumors of the "conversion" of Edwin Forrest, the "eminent" thus holds forth in a letter to another eminent—clergyman:—"While I thank you and Mrs. ——— with all my heart, for the kind hope you have expressed, that the recent rumor with regard to my highest welfare may be true, I am constrained to say, that rumor is in this, as in most matters which pertain to me, most pitifully in error—there is not one word of truth in it. But in answer to your questions, my good friend, for I know you are animated only by a sincere regard for my spiritual as well as for my temporal welfare, I am happy to assure you, that the painful attack of inflammatory rheumatism, with which for the last three months I have combatted, is now quite overcome, and I think I may safely say, that with the return of more genial weather, I shall be restored once more to a sound and pristine health. Then, for the state of my mind. I do not know the time, since, when a boy, I blew sportive bladders in the beamy sun, that I ever was so tranquil and serene as in the present hour. Having profited by the leisure given me by my lengthened illness seriously to review the Past, and carefully to consider the Future, both for time and for eternity, I have, with a chastened spirit, beheld, with many regrets, that there was much in the Past that might have been improved: more, perhaps, the acts of omission than in acts of commission, for I feel sustained that my whole conduct has been actuated solely by an honest desire to adhere strictly to the rule of right; that the Past has been characterized as I trust the Future will be: to love my friends; to hate my enemies—for I cannot be a hypocrite—and to live in accordance with the divine precept: as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise. And now for that "higher welfare" of which you speak. I can only say that believing, as I sincerely do, in the justice, the mercy, the wisdom, and the love of Him who knoweth the secrets of our hearts, I hope I may with

'An unfaltering trust approach my grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.'

Hoping you are in the enjoyment of good health, and that you still prosper in the 'good work,' which to you I know is a labor of love, I am your friend. EDWIN FORREST."

Miss Agnes Robertson closed her rather unsuccessful engagement at the Boston Theatre, last week, and is now performing at the Arch Street, Philadelphia, where Hackett has just concluded. We trust that the "sound of the slogan" may prove more attractive in the Quaker City than it did in Boston.

Prof. O. S. Fowler delivered a series of lectures on Phrenology, etc., at Concert Hall, Macon, Georgia, last week.

Death is moving in the ranks of the drama. At Gainesville, Ala., on the 27th of March, Miss Kate McGolric died of consumption. She was recently attached to the Nashville Theatre.

Jas. S. Hackett (Baron) commenced an engagement at Foster's New National, Pittsburgh, on the 14th April, and continued, through the week, to draw good houses. Jas. Bennett succeeded him, commencing on the 19th to a tolerable assemblage—the succeeding nights the business was excellent, for a stranger, although he is none the less deserving on that score. Maggie Davenport is the next on the list.

Mr. Neafie is on a tour, and we hope it may prove a successful one. He opened at Buffalo on the 17th, and from thence goes to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, etc.

The Ronzani Ballet Troupe left New Orleans last week, on the Empire City, for New York. "They say" the manager left town ahead somewhat troubled with "the shorts."

John, Asa, and Lizzie, of the Hutchinson family, gave one of their peculiar entertainments in Philadelphia, on Monday last.

The "Western Sisters" commenced at the National, Philadelphia, on the 24th, under the management of Mr. Jarrett, late of Burton's. They are said to have met with a hearty reception in their play of "The Three Fast Men."

Mr. Charles Matthews, sickened with his Southern experimental trip, left the chivalry, and is now once more trying the hospitality of the Northern barbarians. On Monday evening last, he opened at the Howard Athenæum. We see no mention made of his wife, and cannot learn whether she is included in the engagement or not. Wonder what the trouble is? By the way, a new era in Boston theatrical's is to be inaugurated at the Howard on the 1st of May. By a late act of the Massachusetts Legislature, dramatic performances are now permitted in that State on Saturday evenings, and the first to take advantage of the law is the Howard. Things is working.

Fanny Kemble "read" to the Albany people last week.

The "Christy Minstrels" were still performing in London, at latest accounts. They are coining money. Major Dumbolton had not yet commenced operations with his "American troupe."

Sand's Circus performed in Jersey City on Monday last, entering the town in "triumphal procession." All the boys played "hookey" on the occasion, for the purpose of seeing this "raree show."

The Thirteenth Anniversary Festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, London, on the 29th of March. The chair was taken by W. M. Thackeray, supported by above 200 friends, many of whom were professionally interested in the institution, including Charles Dickens, W. M. Parker, Sir Charles Taylor, Bart, Dr. George Robert Rowe, Dr. Spinks, Messrs. C. H. Townshend, A. C. Billings, T. Brassy, Andrew Arcedeckne, W. Creswick, John Matthews, T. J. Jerwood, W. S. Barton, Raymond Sams, Frederic Ledger, F. W. Janvrin, Henry Hill, Stirling Coyne, W. F. Fawcett, J. W. Anson, M. Pratt, J. T. Bishop, &c. A very large number of ladies were present, the raised seats behind the chair, as well as the spacious gallery in front being completely filled with the softer sex. The subscriptions amounted to £380, £25 of which was part of the profits of the sale of Dr. Bellows' pamphlet. Mr. Buckstone gave a history of the institution, &c., from which it appears that from the time they first commenced paying annuities they have had seventeen claimants, who have received from £20 to £90 per annum; some of these have died, but they have now nine receiving annuities, five of whom are females. During the past year they returned, according to the rules, £100 to members retiring from the fund; they expended £30 in funeral expenses; and, though not their custom, yet in peculiar and extreme cases they have not withheld the hand of charity—and yet, having done all this, the capital on that night was not far short of £11,000.

Mr. W. B. Donaldson has leased the Springfield and New Bedford theatres for the summer season.

The Marsh Children, having fulfilled their engagement in Mobile, had returned to New Orleans, the scene of their recent great success. They kinder have a hankering after "some more of that same." It's human nature, though.

Maggie Mitchell's "little sister," Emma, made her "first" appearance on any stage, at Providence, on the 23d, on the occasion of Maggie's benefit. Speaking of the Providence theatre, it is said that Mr. Forbes, the lessee, wishes to *sell* his lease of that establishment. He ought to consider himself lucky if he can get any one to take it, without his (Forbes) having to give something to boot.

Wallett, the clown, is with Sanger's Circus, in Dundee.

The monument to be erected in the Baltimore Cemetery to the memory of Booth, the tragedian, is an obelisk of marble on a granite base. The base consists of three blocks, the whole 4¼ feet high, 5 feet square at the bottom, and 3¼ feet square at the top. The upper piece of the base is of cleft granite. The shaft, of white marble, is nine feet high by two feet square at the bottom, and one and a quarter feet square at the top. At the base of the shaft, surrounded by a plain rich moulding, is the name, "Booth," in large raised letters. About the centre of the front square is a medallion head of Booth, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, typical of his success in his profession. On the left side of the shaft is the inscription, in bold, raised letters, "Junius Brutus Booth, born May 1st, 1796;" and, on

the right side, "Died November 30th, 1852." The whole cenotaph is plain, but of handsome design and appearance.

The great Labiache's collection is coming to the hammer. It is one of snuff-boxes. This great artist had one bobby during life. It was to surround himself with tabatieres of every material, size, form, and variety. They amount to hundreds. They bear imperial, royal, princely, ducal, literary, and lady-fair effigies, brilliant in diamond, pearl, malachite, lapis lazuli, or humble horn.

Signor Tamberlink, who has not been heard in Western Europe for the last two years, appeared recently at the Italian Opera in Paris, as Otello, and achieved an extraordinary triumph.

Says "Bluegrass," in reference to St. Louis theatricals, under date of April 19:—"Here in St. Louis we are still in full go with amusements of all kinds and sorts. The St. Louis theatre, during the week, has absorbed all of the interest of the play-going public. Ben De Bar's company, embracing Mr. and Mrs. H. Farren, Messrs. Hamblin, Wright, Hind, Swan, Vining, Bowers, and other favorites, opened one week ago to-day with Matilda Heron, St. Louis's favorite, as the particular star attraction. The houses were very good throughout the week, and she was enthusiastically applauded as she always is. To-night she appears in a new drama, in three acts, entitled "Mathilde," translated by herself from one of Eugene Sue's best works; this play has never yet been performed, she preferring to bring it out first in St. Louis, where her "Medea" and "Phœdra" were originally presented. "Mathilde" will be put upon the boards with entire new scenery, got up expressly for it by Mons. Boulet, who will make, particularly in the opening, a highly effective display. * * Spalding & Rogers advertise this week all the novelties performed last winter in New Orleans, in one week, at Wood's Theatre, commencing with "Jack the Giant Killer," and some piece introducing the original man monkey. * * Antonio & Wilder's "World-Circus" opens this week under canvass, at the corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets. * * Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne is sojourning in this city for a short time. * * Miss Cushman paid a flying visit here a few days ago, and departed for Cincinnati after a certain manager, probably for a nice little sum of money. * * Miss Minnie McCarthy is getting up a company to travel up the Missouri this coming summer. I hope she may do well. * * Tell us what you think of Frank Converse and his banjo, and how the Yorkers like "Peel's Minstrels," for Mat is a host in himself—the more he is seen the better he is liked. The Western people will endorse "Mat Peel's Campbell's Minstrels."

The suit by Mrs. Stuart, better known to the theatrical community as Miss Stevens, against Marsh, of the Marsh Juvenile Troupe, for illegally detaining her son, has been decided in New Orleans in favor of the Manager. The lady has signified her intention of appealing to a higher court.

Pete Lane is on hand for a match dance with any jig dancer that may offer. The following is his answer to a challenge in last week's CLIPPER: "Philadelphia, April 23.—MR. FRANK QUEEN—Dear Sir: Having seen a card in your last issue, signed by one Hank Mason, in which he challenges me to dance him a reel, jig, and "walk around" for $200, and says he will match any person who inserts such challenges, I beg to say in reply that, in the first place, no such challenge ever was inserted in the CLIPPER. In the next place, I assumed the cognomen of "Champion Jig Dancer" four years ago, and threw down the gauntlet to all comers to dance me one negro jig. This has always been my challenge, and he knows it. Now, if he means business, let him say so in your next issue; and to prevent blowing, let him deposit in your hands $25 or $50, as a forfeit, for a match for $500 or $1000, to dance for the "Championship of Jig Dancing." He excepts, in his card, Mr. Warren. This challenge is open for either Mr. Warren, Mr. Mason, or any of the would-be champions. Yours truly, PETE LANE, Thomas's Opera House."

"An Auditor," in Buffalo, writes the following under date of April 24: "Being a regular reader of the CLIPPER, I have often wondered why there was no one here feeling interest enough to keep you posted on the subject of theatricals in our city. Perhaps it is owing to the inferior manner in which the drama has always been presented to us. Manager Carr re-opened the Metropolitan two weeks ago, with a partial new company, though very little superior, if any, to their predecessors. Mr. and Mrs. John Drew were the opening stars, who have drawn very well for the times; they are great favorites here, and fully deserving all the praise that has been bestowed upon them. Their engagement closed last night, with Mrs. Drew's benefit, which was a bumper, Mr. and Mrs. Drew both adding new lustre to their already brilliant career. * * Mr. Neafie succeeds them, appearing this evening as Gloster, in "Richard the Third," supported by Miss Alice Grey, her first appearance this season; but we do not think her name will add any towards increasing the audience, either in number or enthusiasm. She is a good actress, but has been here too long to be appreciated by a Buffalo audience."

Lee's National Circus commenced the season at Stockton, April 7th. Among the company are Worrell, the celebrated clown, and George Ryland, the accomplished equestrian.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack had been received by the Sacramentans with that cordiality and heartiness they ever manifest towards sterling talent. The attendance at the Forrest has been large, and both have achieved a decided success.

A new theatre will be ready for use in Downieville, California, on or about the 1st of May. It will be a hall 44 by 79 feet, capable of seating 500 persons.

The joint stock for the erection of a new theatre in Sonora has organized with Mr. Peter Petrel as President.

Yankee Addams, with Rowena Granice, Thoman, and Pelby, are in the Southern mines, where the San Francisco Minstrels are sojourning.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wood had returned to San Francisco from Sacramento, and were performing at Maguire's Opera House. They were not drawing as well as on their first engagement.

Senorita Soto was to have left San Francisco for New York on the 20th April.

It is rumored that a young lady of high standing in society—rich, intellectual and beautiful—will soon make her debut before a Cincinnati audience, at Wood's theatre. Trot her out.

It is stated that Parkinson's Garden, on Chesnut street, Philadelphia, has been purchased as a site for a new theatre.

Miss Anna Cruise, late of the Arch street, Philadelphia, and formerly of Boston, has joined Mrs. Bowers' Walnut street company.

Miss Eliza Logan contemplates making a trip to Europe during the coming summer.

A dramatic exhibition, under the title of Davis & Co.'s pretean dramatic rotunda, is to leave Chicago shortly, on a summer tour. It is under the management of George F. Browne, formerly of Wood's Theatre, St. Louis. Mr. B. is a brother-in-law to W. J. Florence and Barney Williams, having married Miss Louisa Pray, sister to the wives of those gentlemen.

# THE TURF.

## RACES AND MATCHES TO COME.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.....Jockey Club Spring Meeting. April 26th.
FAIRFIELD, VA.....Jockey Club Spring Meeting. May 4th.
Do .....Match for $500, pp., between Mr. Henry's 2 year old Colt by Red Eye, and Thomas W. Doswell's 2 year old Colt by Revenue—one mile.
Do .....Doswell Stake, 28 subs. First week in May.
NASHVILLE, TENN...Match for $5,000 a side, h ft, two mile heats, between Dick Cheatham and Effie Bynum. May 3d (Monday.)
Do .....Match for $1,000 a side, h ft, mile heats, between Bill Cheatham and ch f by Imp. Glencoe. May 4th (Tuesday.)
Do .....Match for $5,000 a side, $2,000 ft, four mile heats, between Ella Temple and Tom Eanes. May 1st (Saturday.)
BROAD ROCK, VA....Jockey Club Spring Meeting. May 11th.
CHICAGO, ILL.....Brighton Course, Trotting and Racing Meeting. June 8th.
WATERTOWN, N. Y..Black River Association—Trotting and Racing. June 15th.

UNION COURSE—LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING.

MONDAY, April 19, 1858.—Match for $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. Whelan's b m Lady Cavan | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| H. Woodruff's b m Flirt | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:52; 2:56; 2:54; 2:55.

THURSDAY, April 22, 1858.—Match, $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hoagland's b g Suspension | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| J. Doty's br g Jersey | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:40; 2:36½; 2:41; 2:41½.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $50, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. Pfifer's br g Malta | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| W. Peabody's s m Charlotte | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| S. Hoagland's b g Suspension | Drawn | | | |
| J. Doty's br g Jersey | Drawn | | | |
| D. Tallman's b g Panic | Drawn | | | |

Time, 2:50¼; 2:46; 2:46.

MONDAY, April 26.—Purse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| George Jenkins entered ch g Mohawk | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| James Bridges entered ch g Boston | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| F. J. Nodine entered ch g George Washington | 3 | dis | | |
| W. Peabody entered s m Lady Charlotte | drawn | | | |
| John Farrell entered br m Lady Cavan | drawn | | | |
| S. Hoagland entered b g —— | drawn | | | |
| J. Doty entered br g —— | drawn | | | |
| D. Tallman entered b g Paine | drawn | | | |
| J. Conway entered b g Malta | drawn | | | |

Time, 2:36; 2:36¾; 2:36½; 2:40.

DEATH FROM STRIKING A HORSE.—A lad named George Deviny, residing in the vicinity of Mud lane and Front street, Philadelphia, died on the 23d, after three days' illness, from the following cause: He was driving or leading a horse and cart, a few days since, and, the animal becoming restive, the lad struck him on the mouth with the back of his hand, which was punctured by coming into contact with a tooth. The hand soon after began to swell, and the inflammation increased up the arm to the shoulder, and the symptoms became alarming. Lockjaw ensued, which resulted in death as above stated.

# CANINE.

## CANINE.

WE have been frequently requested by some of our correspondents to publish the rules of the rat pit, as adopted in New York. On inquiry we find that there are no regular printed rules in this country for the regulation of rat killing, but we publish those which are in force at Harry Jenning's, 49 Madison street, where this sport is carried on to a great extent, and which, we are informed, embrace all that are adopted in the London rat pits.

Rule 1. The handler of the dog must not touch either dog or rat in the pit, either with hand or foot or any thing in hand.

2. The time-keeper to call upon the handler of the dog to "make ready," and at the expiration of five seconds, on his calling out "let go," the dog to be released.

3. The whole number of rats to be killed to be placed in the pit at one time, unless a different arrangement has been expressly made.

4. Should a dog be taken up under the impression that he has killed all his rats, and it be subsequently discovered that any of the rats are not dead, the dog must again be "let go" to complete his work, and the time occupied in killing the last rats added to his previous time.

5. The dog not to be taken up until the rats are all killed, and not, as is frequently done, taken up as soon as he has seized the last rat in his mouth.

6. No rat to be considered dead, if, on treading on its tail, it is able to move its own length over the floor of the pit.

In a handicap rat match, the plan is to allow rats for pounds; thus, a 15 lb. dog must kill 15 rats in the same time as a 9 lb. dog, and so in proportion.

CINCINNATI AGAINST LOUISVILLE.—I am surprised at the Louisville party backing out after so much talk, but if they will come forward I will match my dog against their's, or the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad dog, at 31 lbs. or 32 lbs., for $200 or $500 a side; and any other dog can be accommodated on the same terms that will fight in Cincinnati. If people don't wish to fight in Cincinnati or Covington I can't make a match, because I cannot leave my business to attend to it. The money is ready at Benny Steventon's, Second street, Covington, Ky., or at Tom Davis', No. 47 Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I have a 17 lb. dog, 14 months old, that shall kill rats—that is, from 10 to 25, for $25 or $50 a side. B. S.

CHALLENGE TO FRED.—I will fight the Bloomfield dog against Fred, 38 lbs., give or take 1 lb. If this is not accepted, I will fight him against any 39 lb. dog in the States, for $100 a side. I wish to try the dog, but not against a slut, as he will not fight a slut. An answer through the CLIPPER will be attended to. If accepted, I will send a deposit immediately. HARRY REEKER.

RAT MATCH FOR $50 A SIDE.—The match for $50 a side, between Harry Jennings' brindle slut Fan, 9 lbs. weight, and Josh Milnes' black and tan slut Pet, 8 lbs. weight, to destroy 50 full grown barn rats in the quickest time, comes off at J. Roome's, 140 Church street, on Thursday afternoon, April 29th, at 3 o'clock precisely. The well known merits of these two animals contribute to make this match a most exciting one, and considerable wagers are depending on the result.

CHALLENGE.—I have a slut, 17 or 18 lbs., that I will match to kill 50 rats, for $50 or $100, against her weight; or I will match her against Mr. Norris' celebrated black tan dog Jerry, to kill 100 rats, for $100, or as much more as he desires. A match can be made by applying to John Marriott, 31 Roosevelt street, New York.

A GRAND RAT MATCH, for a silver collar, comes off at the house o John Gledhill, 1231 Front street, above Franklin, Philadelphia, on Monday, May 3d, open for all dogs. Mr. Gledhill has also matched his dog Jim to kill 25 rats in 3 minutes, for $25 a side—to come off on the same evening. Sport to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

DOG FIGHT AT HAMILTON, C. W.—The fight between Bryant Duffey's dog Rattler and another gentleman's dog, Punch, took place at Hamilton, C. W., on the 19th ult., at 5 o'clock A. M., and continued to 6:10 A. M., when Rattler was declared winner. Punch died next day, at 8 A. M. Rattler is rapidly recovering, and is almost as fresh and sound as ever. Rattler is got by Melligan Crip, of Toronto, and of the celebrated bitch Rose, of Duffey's, of Hamilton.

TO THE BACKERS OF THE NAYLOR STOCK.—The old dog Bounce will fight McMonegal's black dog Lion, at 34 lbs., 35 lbs., or catch weight, in six weeks from the making of the match, for $200, to fight in the up-town pit. Any one desirous of matching the black dog on the above terms, will find a forfeit ready at the above pit.

P. S.—Any man that wants any pounds given the black dog, need take no notice of this challenge, as Bounce will fight him at the weights named above, and on no other terms.

Philadelphia, April 24, '58.

CANINE CONTEST.—A match has been made between two imported dogs, 40 lbs. each, for $100 a side, to come off at Tom Smith's saloon, 99 Seventh avenue, on the evening of Monday, May 3d. This is anticipated to be one of the most exciting contests witnessed for a long period, and large sums of money have already been staked upon the result. Lovers of the sport are respectfully invited to attend. Weighing to take place at 7 o'clock, and the fight to commence punctually at 8 o'clock P. M.

CHAFFERS' JACK.—We understand that Thomas Chaffers has matched his dog Jack, 19 lbs., against Patrick Fagan's dog Buffer, 19 lbs., for $50 a side. They are to fight on the 20th of May, at 8 P. M., at James McLaughlin's, 155 First avenue.

CHALLENGE.—I will fight my dog Prince, 29 lbs., or 28 lbs., against James Giddings' dog, for $100 a side. THOMAS CHAFFERS.

BONEY AND DERRY BILLY.—Thomas Connor has matched his old dog Boney against J. Schofield's old dog Derry Bill, for $50 a side; the fight to come off on Monday night, May 10th, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. This fight is looked for to be one of the best of the season, as the game qualities of both dogs are well known. They are both imported dogs. The battle will take place at Thomas Connor's pit, Philadelphia. A cock fight is to come off at the same time and place, for $20.

CHALLENGE.—Philadelphia, April 24, 1858.—I will fight my old dog Spring against John McMahon's black and tan dog, for $200 a side, at 26 lbs. weight, and I will give him $20 to fight in Philadelphia, or I will take the same to fight in New York. Or I will match him against any other dog in the States, on the same terms; or I will fight my old dog Bullet once more, against any other dog in the country, at 28 lbs. weight, for $200 a side, and I will give or take reasonable expenses to fight in Philadelphia, New York, or Providence, in six weeks from the first deposit. If accepted, communications addressed to the Hope and Anchor, corner of Spruce and Front streets, Philadelphia, will be punctually attended to. W. B. DUNNING.

LANGAN AND JACK.—On Monday night last, a fight between James McLaughlin's dog Langan, and John Fitzsimmons' dog Jack, of Brooklyn, for $40, came off at 155 First avenue. Those dogs had been matched to fight at 39 lbs. each, in three weeks, for $50 a side, but in consequence of both parties being very confident of the superiority of their respective dogs, they agreed to fight then and there for the above amount. The contest was a most excellent one, lasting 57 minutes. Langan scratched three times, but on Jack's third scratch, he refused to face the music, and Langan was proclaimed the winner.

BEN AND SPRING.—The very exciting match between Tallman's dog Ben, and Harity's imported dog Spring, for a purse of $200, comes off on Monday evening, May 3d, at Thomas Conner's Pit, South street wharf, Schuylkill. The dogs are to be weighed between seven and eight o'clock, and fight between eight and nine o'clock. It is attracting considerable attention among the fancy of Philadelphia, and promises to be a sporting event of unusual interest.

BROOKLYN SYKSEY AND IRISH JACK.—We have received another deposit of $100 for this match, which is to be decided on the 24th inst., at James McLaughlin's, 155 First Avenue.

DANGER GONE AT LAST.—Dominick Bradley's dog Danger has died from the injuries received from Spring, at the fight in Philadelphia, on Friday evening, April 16th.

A GRAND NIGHT'S SPORT will take place at James McLaughlin's, Sportsmen's Hall, 155 First Avenue, on Tuesday evening, May 4th, for the benefit of Thomas Taylor, on which occasion there will be some of the best dogs in the country, both native and foreign, together with Little Joe's stud of Brooklyn dogs, The Bear, Badger, and Coon will be baited; also, rats for black and tan terriers, free of charge. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

"NOT FOR A DAY, BUT FOR ALL TIME."—Truly may it be said that a "thing of beauty is a joy for ever." With this fact staring us in the face, is it any wonder that Dr. Gouraud's excellent cosmetics meet with such rapid and ready sale? Have you a low forehead? It may be made high, simply by using the Doctor's invaluable Poudres Subtiles for uprooting superfluous hair. Is the color of your hair objectionable? The Doctor's Liquid Hair Dye will change it to suit you, without the least inconvenience. Do you wish just the slightest blush to tinge your usually pale cheek? The Doctor's Vinagre Rouge will do the thing to a charm. Is your face too red? Dr. Gouraud's Lily White makes the complexion fair to look upon. Do pimples, freckles, tan, etc., disfigure your face or hands? The Doctor's Celebrated Italian Medicated Soap will scatter them to the winds. All of these cosmetics may be had of Dr. Gouraud, No. 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway; of T. R. Callendar, 88 South Third street, Philadelphia; and of J. B. Bates, 129 Washington street, Boston.

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This week, a new Programme with
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Songs, Ballads, Dances, &c.
Tickets, 25 cents. Brass Concert commences at 7½; Regular Programme, at 8. DR. F. A. JONES, Agent.

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TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, THE EXCELSIOR TROUPE!
New variety of
SONGS,
DANCES,
SOLOS,
COMICALITIES, etc.
Second week and immense success of
BRYANT'S DREAM OF SHOVEL-BY!
or, the Tilts and Tournaments of the Olden Times.
SCENES AT PHALON'S:
*The Barber*.....Dan Bryant | *Customer*.....Jerry Bryant
Doors open at 6. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

TO MAKE THE BEST OF HONEY, FOR 6 CENTS PER POUND.—The recipe will be sent for only 15 cents. Address
1t J. A. DIXON, Enfield, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED.—BUSINESS EASY, WITH GOOD WAGES.—For particulars, enclose stamp to G. B. GRIFFIN & CO.,
1t Hampstead, N. H.

TO THE MARRIED AND SINGLE!
FRENCH LETTERS, OR BADRUCHES.—THESE INVALUABLE Articles, now in such general use, are of French invention, and are made of fine, transparent skin, perfect at the top; in fact, a natural *cul de sac* made from the intestines of an animal, and in shape resembles that which the Egyptians worshipped as the emblem of life. To the rich and poor, *a guarantee is offered against disease*, and a *certain preventative to pregnancy*.
The prices are 50 cents the single one; six for $2, or $3 per dozen. On receipt of the price in money or postage stamps, the article will be sent by mail, securely enveloped. Those made of India Rubber will be sent if preferred. Address HENRY R. G. BARKLEY,
2-4f Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ These are imported from France expressly for our own Trade.

"I'M NEITHER DEAD NOR BROKE,"
TO QUOTE DAN RICE; OR, IN THE LANGUAGE OF ANOTHER Dan, "I still live," being not entirely kilt yet, but alive and kicking, ever ready and happy to sell the best Advantage Card ever made; the most full and explicit instructions to win at all the various games with cards, &c.; the best Three card Monte Boxes, Dice Tops, Patent Safe Balls, ever got up; and last, though not least, the California Lottery, the best game in the world to open around a circus, horse race, camp meeting, muster, cattle show, and I might say in these times, a revival, or at any gathering of any kind. A splendid cloth sent for $5, or a fac-simile on paper, thus leaving it at the option of the purchaser to have a cloth printed from it in any style he may desire, sent for $2; instructions to play it accompany either.
HURDIS YELL, 78 East Ferry street,
2-1t Springfield, Mass.

TALK OF 3-CARD MONTE, THIMBLE RIG, PATENT SAFE, AND all of those Games, they can't be compared with the inimitable Arkansas Trick Cards, now being introduced throughout the North, by HURDIS YELL, of Springfield, Mass. Send him a quarter, and get a pack; or $2, and get a dozen packs. 2-1t

TO THOSE THAT PLAY FOR MONEY.
FULL AND COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS TO WIN ANY AND every game in Bluff or Poker (20 deck and draw included;) the various games in All-Fours, Loo and Brag, with Whist, Euchre, Forty-Fives, Cassino, Vingt-un, Cribbage, &c., &c. Also Cheats in Billiards, Ten-Pins, Three-Card Monte, Thimblerig, Dice, Dice Tops, Logs, Props, Skittles, Patent Safe, Faro, Roulette, Rouge et Noir, Swet, Bagatelle, Dominoes, Chess, Chequers, Backgammon, tossing money so that it will land head or tail (as you wish) every time. All the above I will send to any address for 25 cents. Advantage Cards of all descriptions—prices according to quality. Samples, with prices, sent free to any address. The famous Arkansas Trick Cards, made only in the North by myself, 25 cents per pack, a dozen packs for $2.
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WHAT ARE STRIPPERS?
IS AN INQUIRY OFTEN ADDRESSED TO ME. TO SUCH I WOULD answer that Strippers are cards made in such a manner that a person can stock, while shuffling, four aces for himself (if playing poker) and four kings for his opponent, or give his antagonist any other good hand in this or any other game that he (his antagonist) will be likely to bet on, and yet give himself a better one. Wedge Strippers are adapted to Poker and Euchre; Straight, to Whist and All-Fours. Price $1 per pack; $8 per dozen; $65 per gross. Advantage or Printed Strippers, $1 50 per deck; $12 per dozen; $110 per gross. The printed strippers combine all the advantages of printed cards and strippers, thus leaving no earthly chance for your opponent to beat you, but giving you every chance in the world to beat him. Sent free of expense on receipt of the above amount.
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WHAT'S THE USE OF FOOLING
AWAY YOUR TIME ON PENNY-ANTE AND SEVEN-UP, FOR A pic, best three in five, when, by the aid of those full and complete instructions advertised in another place, you can "go in and win" dollars where you do cents now. The full and complete instructions sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents.
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2-1t Springfield, Mass.

LOOK O' HERE!
CARDS THAT THE COLOR, SUIT, AND SIZE CAN BE TOLD BY the backs, as well as they can be by their face, on hand and for sale at prices cheaper, according to quality, than any other manufactured in this country. Samples, with prices, sent free of expense.
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DO YOU DRINK OR SMOKE?
IF EITHER, OR BOTH, SEND A QUARTER TO HURDIS YELL, 78 East Ferry street, Springfield, Mass., and get a deck of the famous Arkansas Trick Cards, made only by him in the North. By the aid of them you can get all you want—they are the nicest little things in existence to play in a bar-room. 2-1t

THE WHOLE TRICK AND TRADE
OF PLAYING CARDS, SO AS TO WIN WITH OTHER BLACKLEG cheats, sent to any one on receipt of 25 cents. The famous Arkansas Trick Cards, 25 cents per pack; $2 per dozen packs.
HURDIS YELL, 78 East Ferry street,
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THE CALIFORNIA LOTTERY!
"THE GREATEST GAME OUT"—THE "DEAD SURE OF DEAD sures"—the most complete "dead open and shut" ever got up, first invented by Jim Dade, in San Francisco, in 1850, and from his original cloth mine is copied; a splendid got up cloth, sent for $5, or a fac simile on paper (thus leaving it at the option of the purchaser to have a cloth painted from it in any style he may desire) sent for $2. Complete instructions to play it accompany either. Also, Advantage Cards, &c., &c., cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
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DON'T FOOL AWAY YOUR MONEY ON THE STALE ONE-HORSE Canuckers (styled by some Canada Cards)—that kind was "played out centuries ago; not so with mine—they are the "indefatigables."
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HURDIS YELL'S THREE-CARD MONTE BOXES.
THE BEST WAY OF PLAYING MONTE EVER KNOWN. NO need of sleight, consequently a child four years old can "skin the eye teeth" out of an old-fashioned monte player of three score and ten. Price $5 per set (of 3 boxes,) sent anywhere free of expense on receipt of that amount.
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ADVANTAGE DICE,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS KNOWN, PRICE $1 PER SET (OF THREE dice.) Send your order and money, and state which kind you want, and you shall have them by return mail; also, Advantage Props and Teetotums, or Dice Tops.
HURDIS YELL, 78 East Ferry street,
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## FENCING.

FENCING consists in the proper and graceful use of the modern small-sword or rapier; and since the invention of this elegant weapon, fencing has been a characteristic of a gentleman's education. There is no exercise more conducive to health: in its practice, the positions of the body have for their object erectness, firmness, and balance; and the chest, neck, and shoulders are so placed as to be the most beneficial to health. These considerations, combined with the graceful movements which it establishes, render the art a most desirable accomplishment, as well as amusement; and accordingly, it is now considerably practised in England. Of course, we have but to speak of Fencing as a pacific pastime.

### THE FOIL.

FENCING is learnt with foils, which are quadrangular blades of steel, thirty-one inches in length, fastened into plain handles, and tipped at the point with a brass button; the blade from the hilt to the middle, is termed *the fort;* and from the middle to the point, the *foible.* The fencer, to protect his face from any accidental thrust, should wear an iron wire mask, which should be tolerably stout. It is a good plan to wear a glove on the right hand, padded on the back and fingers; and in academies, a piece of cloth, shaped like a heart, is generally placed on the left breast of the waistcoat. The fencer's dress should be very easy, so as not to obstruct his movements.

### TO HOLD THE FOIL.

GRASP the hilt flat in your hand, so that the edges be nearly horizontal; the thumb being stretched along the upper part of the hilt, to within about half an inch of the shell, and the pummel resting under the wrist.

### THE GUARD.

FOR the first position, place your right heel close to the middle of the left foot, draw your foil, as if from its sheath, and instantly place the point directly opposite to your adversary's breast; keeping the arm rather bent, and the wrist, with the nails turned upward, somewhat lower than the point of the foil; and at the same time, raise the left arm gracefully and freely. Next, bend both knees, until the left knee covers the foot, when you must advance the right foot, still keeping it in a line with the left heel, into the second position of the guard, as shown in the annexed figure. In all movements keep your eye fixed on the *wrist* of your opponent, and not on his *eyes.* Whilst making these introductory movements, it is proper to keep out of the reach of your opponent's blade, in order to prevent surprise.

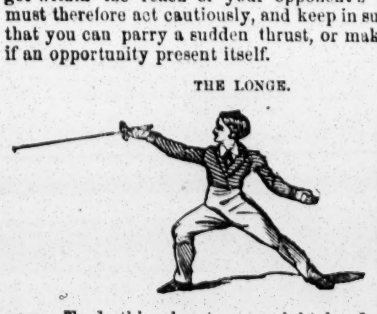
### THE APPEL.

THE appel is made by smartly stamping twice with the right foot, taking care that the body be perfectly steady, and that the button of the foil does not swerve out of the direction in which it was at first pointed; practise this movement very often until you can execute it with freedom, and until your position on guard is firm and correct.

### ADVANCING AND RETREATING.

IN advancing, move the right foot about eight or ten inches forward, in a straight line with the left foot; then bring the latter after it, so as always to keep in the position of the guard. In retreating, these movements are of course reversed; the left foot must be drawn back, and the right follow it, yet still keeping in the position of the guard. In making both these movements, short steps should be taken, especially when advancing; as you then get within the reach of your opponent's weapon, and must therefore act cautiously, and keep in such a position that you can parry a sudden thrust, or make an attack, if an opportunity present itself.

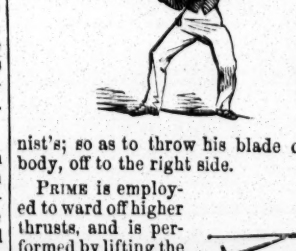
### THE LONGE.



THE longe being one of the principal movements, you should steadily drill yourself in it until you can perform it with celerity and exactness. To do this, elevate your right hand, the nails upward, and keep the point of the foil directed to your opponent's breast; allow your left hand to drop about six inches from the left thigh, the hand open and turned outward, and next straighten the left knee, so as to throw the body forward on the right foot. This movement, which is called the extension, being thus completed, the right foot should be advanced forward, as far toward your antagonist as possible; keeping in the following position—the right foot planted firmly on the ground, in a direct line from your own left heel to your opponent's left foot; the body upright, bearing equally on both legs; the shoulders straight, the right thigh nearly horizontal with the ground, and the leg—from the knee—quite perpendicular, as shown in the engraving. If your foot be too far advanced, or your knee overhang the foot, you have either not longed sufficiently, or too much; and you will not be enabled to recover yourself with that adroitness which is requisite for defence from any return. In order to recover from the longe, it is only necessary to bend the left knee and at the same moment lift the left arm into the same position as when on your guard; next, raise the right foot from the ground, and throw your body back on the left leg; and as you perform this movement, without altering the situation of the point of the foil, drop your wrist to its former position, put the right foot firmly down, without moving your body, and place yourself on guard. During these movements, carefully keep your foil's point in a straight line with your opponent's breast. Longeing and recovering should be often practised, in order to acquire them thoroughly.

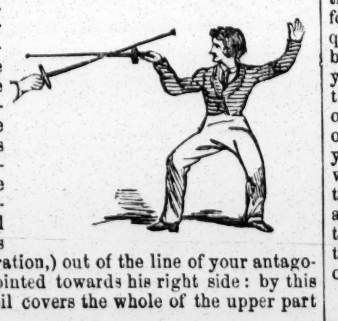
### PARADES,

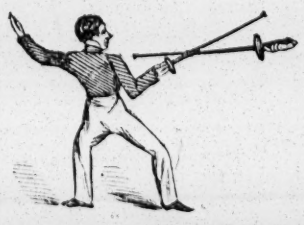
IN fencing, are three divisions of the body, distinguished thus:—over the arm, or outside of the blade; inside of the arm, or within the blade; and, under the arm. By the first of these terms, is meant the whole of the body above the sword-arm, between the shoulder and the sword; by the second, the space between the blade and the left arm; and by the last term, that part of the body left unguarded from the elbow to the wrist, under the sword-arm. For the defence of each of these divisions, two simple parades, of which there are altogether six, are intended. These six parades are called quarte, tierce, circle, octave, prime, and quinte; there are also two round, or counter parades, in quarte and tierce. Tierce and prime are intended for the outside, quarte and circle for the inside, divisions of the body; and octave and quinte for the thrusts under the arm.



The parade of TIERCE is to oppose a thrust over the arm, so as to throw your adversary's point off to the right side of your body. It is performed by turning your nails downward, and opposing with the fort of your foil the foible of your antagonist's; so as to throw his blade out of the line of your body, off to the right side.

PRIME is employed to ward off higher thrusts, and is performed by lifting the hand to about the height of your shoulder; turning the nails downward, as in tierce, and allowing the point of the foil to drop very little below the level of the wrist, (as shown in the illustration,) out of the line of your antagonist's breast, but pointed towards his right side: by this movement, your foil covers the whole of the upper part of your own body.





The parade of QUARTE is made by opposing the fort of your foil to the foible of your opponent's, and crossing your body with your blade, so as to throw his straight thrust completely out of the line of your body off to your left side. When performing this parade, the hand should be turned, so that the finger nails are upward.

The parade of CIRCLE differs from that of quarte, in your wrist being higher and the point of your blade lower than your opponent's; it is, therefore, chiefly used against low thrusts. In this parade, also, the finger nails should be turned upward.

In OCTAVE, the wrist and foil are kept in the same position as in the parade of circle; but the movement is made on the other side of the body, so as to throw off all thrusts under the arm: by comparing the annexed figures, the difference of the movements will be readily understood.

The parade of QUINTE is made from the position of prime, by dropping the point of the foil, so as to cover the body under the arm, by throwing the point of your antagonist's blade out towards the right side; you must keep your wrist in the same position as in prime, except that the foil must be brought under the hand, with the nails turned outward. The COUNTER OR ROUND PARADE OF QUARTE is made from the engagement of quarte, when your adversary disengages to the outside of your arm: it is nothing more than performing a small circular motion round his foil, and resuming your former position of quarte; but it may be used against any of the outside thrusts. The COUNTER IN TIERCE is performed in the same manner, and is used to all attacks within the arm. When you purpose making a quick return, after your adversary has made an attack, before he can recover his guard, you must make your parades with a sharp, sudden jerk from the wrist, so as to throw his blade quite out of the line of your body. If, however, you intend to make any feint, after performing the parade, in making the parade merely opposite your foil to your antagonist's, so gently that the blades do not quit each other, keeping your point in a line with his body, until he comes again on guard; and then begin your feint. It being imperatively necessary in parrying, that the fort of your foil be opposed to the foible of your opponent's, you must take especial care of the position of your arm with respect to the proximity of his blade to your body, when the weapons cross; for, if his blade come within a few inches of your body before you can perform the parade, you must draw back your arm, so as to enable your blade to have its full effect, and prevent him touching you; but if your opponent be so far from you that you can perform the parade properly, with the arm outstretched, it is correct to do so.

### STRAIGHT THRUSTS, DISENGAGEMENTS, &C.

WHEN your opponent, from his attitude on guard, leaves that side of the body on which you joined blades, much exposed, a STRAIGHT THRUST is often used as an attack. When such an opportunity offers itself, quickly lift up your wrist, so as to bring the fort of your blade to the foible of your opponent's and instantly longe at his breast; preserving, at the same time, a proper opposition. A straight thrust is also sometimes used as a return; and in making this movement, after parrying your antagonist's attack, with a quick jerk from the wrist, you should deliver your return, smartly, with an extension, before he has time to recover his guard, or get his foil into line. When you can hit your opponent whilst he is on his longe, you should do it with the extension only.

DISENGAGEMENTS are performed by passing your foil under your opponent's wrist, as he stands on guard. In the parades of circle, octavo, and quinte, the point of his foil being lower than his wrist, your disengagements must then, of course, be over the wrist.

The CUT OVER THE POINT is another method of disengaging, and is commonly performed as a return upon your adversary's pressing your blade as he recovers. It is thus executed: if you make it from quarte to tierce, raise the point of your foil very rapidly, by an upward motion of your wrist—above that of your opponent's, without altering the position of your arm; from the line of direction, form your extension, and instantly deliver the thrust in quarte over the arm.

When the blades are joined in quarte, the FLANCONNADE is begun. It is performed thus: your wrist should be drawn in so far toward your body, that you can with facility oppose the fort of your foil to the foible of your opponent's; then, from that position, quickly bind your blade over his, and next, without moving it, bring your point into a line with your body, and longe, keeping exactly in opposition; the longe is thus in octavo. As an attack, flanconnade is used against an antagonist, who being in his reach much longer than you are yourself, opposes a straight thrust to any longe you may make; which mode, although incorrect fencing, would answer his intentions, from the superiority of his reach, if you allowed your foil to quit his, in order to make an attack. After the parade of quarte, if your adversary do not recover immediately, but bears on your foil while on the longe, or when he recovers with his arm extended, and his point in line, then flanconnade should be used; as it would be hazardous to quit his foil to perform a riposte. After the parade of circle is performed, when your opponent continues on his longe, or recovers, having his arm stretched out, and the point of his foil lower than his wrist, you may bind your blade over his, by placing your fort to his foible; and force it, without quitting it, in such a manner that you can bring the point into a line with his body on the outside of his arm; and then thrust boldly home, making your opposition on the outside. Another method of binding the blade is performed after the parade of prime; having made the parade, on your adversary giving you full power over his foil, and leaving his body unguarded on the outside, turn your wrist from the position of prime to that of quarte; and by bringing your point into a line with his body over the arm, you make your opposition on the outside, and bind his blade.

By the term "opposition," in fencing, is meant the act of shielding your own body on the side at which you deliver a thrust; this is done by so carefully opposing your trusty foil to that of your adversary, that you throw his point quite out of the line of your breast.

### FEINTS.

All kinds of thrusts, strictly speaking, come under the head of feints, as in these attacks it is the fencer's aim to deceive his opponent; but for convenience, we have followed the plan adopted by Mr. Roland, and arranged straight thrusts, disengagements, and bindings of the blade, in a separate division.

The feint one, two, is performed thus; when your foil is joined to your opponent's, within the arm, if he has not covered his body properly on that side, by a gentle motion make him believe that you intend attacking inside the arm. In order to cover himself, he will then be compelled to assume the correct position; upon which you must disengage, instantly, to the opposite side of his foil, making the extension at the same time. Your adversary will, probably, imagine this feint to be meant for a thrust on the outside, and will very possibly try to make the parade of tierce; some parade he must make, otherwise you would finish the longe on the same side; when he turns his wrist to form that parade, disengage again under his wrist, and longe quickly and correctly within his arm, taking care that his blade do not meet yours on the parade of tierce. This feint is performed from the engagement of tierce, by making the first disengagement inside; and when this is opposed by the parade of quarte, you must instantly make another disengagement, and longe quickly on the outside, keeping clear of your antagonist's foil in the parade of quarte. When you make the feint one, two, from the position of circle, in which the point of the foil is held lower than the wrists, you delude octave; and from octave, you deceive circle.

The cut and disengage resembles one, two, with the difference that the first disengagement of the feint is made as a cut over the point of your opponent's foil. In this attack, your adversary's point should be higher than his hand, when you begin the feint.

The feinte seconde used as a return after the parades of prime, tierce, or quinte, also resembles one, two; in this, the first movement of the feint should be pointed under your opponent's arm, holding your hand as in tierce; and when he answers by a movement in quinte or octave, rapidly turn your wrist to quarte, as you disengage, and longe over his arm.

The feint one, two, three, is performed on either side of the foil, in much the same manner as one, two; the difference being that one more disengagement is made in the former than in the latter.

Doubling is used to deceive your antagonist's counter or round parades, and one, two; cut and disengage, one, two, three, the simple parades; it is begun from either side of the foil, when your adversary leaves an opening, thus: from an inside position, disengage and perform an extension over your antagonist's arm; as he, with the counter in quarte, endeavors to ward off this apparent thrust, you should a second time disengage round his wrist, to the outside, and longe. From an outside engagement of the blades, this feint is made on the same principles as from the inside.

The parades being susceptible of an infinite number of combinations, the fencer should be enabled to combine the above feints, to meet the simple and counter parades which are frequently joined in defence.

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

JAMES L. CURTIS, AMERICAN PEDESTRIAN.

MR. CURTIS was born in Rochester, N. Y.; is at present 24 years old, and stands 6 feet 1½ inches in height.

His first match was at Hamilton, C. W., January 2d, 1855, walking 48 hours on a plank 15 feet long, by 15 inches wide, which he won for a purse of $300. His second, at Dunkirk, N. Y., 60 hours on a plank 16 feet long, by 16 inches wide.

At Wheeling, Va., he defeated George Perkins, Perkins walking 72 hours, Curtis walking 81 hours and 15 minutes, for a wager of $1,000.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, walked, for a purse of $500, 50 consecutive hours—and won.

His next was at the Oakland Race Course, Louisville, for a $500 purse—which he won.

His next attempt was at St. Louis, Mo., where he walked at Hyde Park, 1,056 half-miles in as many consecutive half-hours, walking the forepart of every half-hour. He was matched and trained by Hutch Butterfield. He accomplished the feat.

The next was with English Jack, at Pavillion Garden, New Orleans, for a purse and stake of $1,500—giving his opponent 40 rods' start, in 2 miles, and defeated him. Time, 13 minutes and 58 seconds.

His next race was with Samuel Banks, 100 yards, running, and defeated him to a great loss to his many backers—time, 10 seconds.

His next race was with Genaro—the Spaniard—(which was chronicled in the CLIPPER at the time;) this race was running 5 miles—Curtis beat his opponent. Time, 26 minutes and 55 seconds; but, owing to some misunderstanding, lost all he possessed.

His next match was at Woodland Park, Quincy, Ill., which caused so much excitement between Mr. Curtis and John T. Morton. His friends say that he accomplished the feat of walking 1,056 half-miles in as many half-hours—the last half-mile in 3 minutes and 9 seconds.

Was next heard from at Rochester, N. Y., where he walked against two celebrated trotting horses, the horses trotting three miles while he was walking one. Curtis beat the horses badly. Time, 8 minutes 42 seconds.

His next and last feat was walking 40 consecutive hours in Rochester, on a plank 15 feet long and 15 inches wide, at an elevation of 6 feet. After completing the same, went to Harry P. Grattan's Metropolitan Theatre, and danced an Irish Jig, when he was presented with a magnificent gold watch and purse of $200.

At present on board of the United States Man of War, Wabash, bound for the Mediterranean.

## GOING TO CALIFORNY.

COMPOSED ON BOARD OF A MALE STEAMER, BY A PARSINGER.

WAL of all the kussed kinveyances,
Ef this isn't about the wust!
Nothin but rockin and rollin
And pitchin from the verry fust—
The ingine a groanin, and the biler
Lyable enny minnit to bust.

Fust wun side, dam it, and then tuther!
Till I'me dogged if I know what to du—
Rock away yu darned old kradle:
I *was* a baby when I got inter *you.*

None on em seems to keer 6¼ cents
How bad a feller may feel.
Nur talk to him—not even the saler
Foolin away his time at the wheel.

Thars the capting! ain't it provokin
To see that critter all threw the trip,
Continually drinkin and smokin,
When he orter be mindin his ship.

Its enuf to aggravit a body,
And it aint manners I think,
To set thar takin down his toddy,
And never askin nary passinger to drink.

And the pusser—all he keers fur,
Is fur to hev a time with his pals,
I say darn sich a pusser! jest heer him
Flurtin and carrin on among the gals!

And wen he is tired of that, wot follers?
In his little cabin thar he sets
Like a spider among berrils of dollers—
Enuf to pay a feller's debts.

That's all they keer for passingers,
Is to get the two hunder
And fifty dollars out of his pocket into theirn,
And then he may go to thunder.

Ef a feller's driv to distraxion
In a blo, and axes what to du,
He can't git no sort o' satisfaxion
Out o' none of em—capting, mait, nor crew.

Wun day I clim inter thar blamed riggin,
Jest to see wot's thar, and in hopes
To kepe shet of em one spell, but dog it!
I see 2 on em comin up the ropes.

Wun on em ketcht me and hilt hold on me
While the tother miserable cuss
Tied me up with a nasty, sticky close line,
Smellin o' tar or something wuss.

Thar they kep me—darn their picturs!
And nobody done nothin but larf,
Till I'd forkt out for a bottle of brandy—
It comes to $2½.

That's the last $2½
They'll ever git out o' me,
For I'll travvill in a durned top-waggin,
Afore I'll be ketched agin to see.

INDIAN WAR DANCE IN KANSAS.—The streets of Topeka, were enlivened recently by an original Indian war-dance. A party of Kaws, among whom were several chiefs, begrimmed with paint and bespangled with trinkets and jewels, visited the place on a trading expedition, and were induced to perform their war-dance. The performance was utterly indescribable. Of all the outlandishly grotesque and ridiculous positions it is possible for the body to assume, or the gruntings, howlings and yellings of which the human tongue is capable, this exhibition surpasses everything we had ever before witnessed. It was a sight, however, which it will be well to treasure up in our memory, as not many years will elapse before the wild haunts of the savage will be converted into thrifty farms and cities—homes of industry and intelligence—while their original possessors shall be known as a people that were, and the legend of a war-dance will be a thrilling theme for the novelist and the antiquarian.